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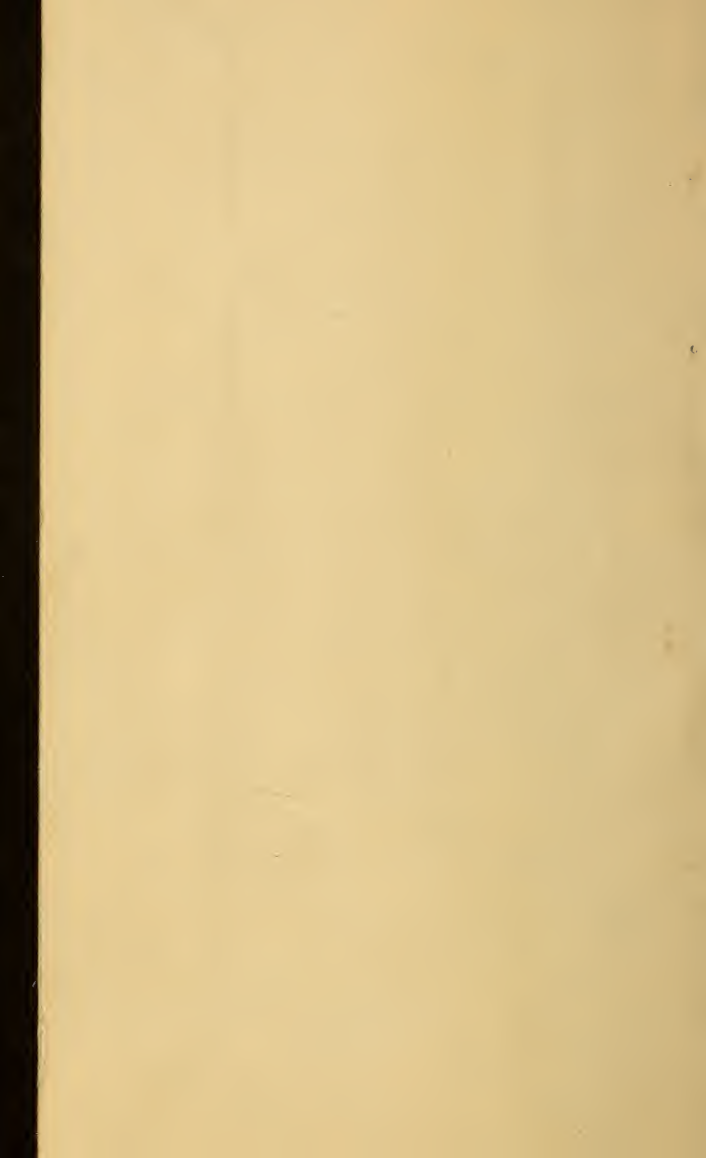
1843



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THE
SCIENTIFIC SPELLING BOOK;

CONTAINING THE

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY

AND

PRONUNCIATION :

IN WHICH THE SOUNDS OF LETTERS, SYLLABLES, AND WORDS ARE
CRITICALLY INVESTIGATED AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED,

AND THE

LOGIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARE SO FULLY SHOWN AS TO LAY THE
FOUNDATION OF A CONSISTENT AND RATIONAL PRONUNCIATION; WITH DE-
SCRIPTIVE READING LESSONS, OF THE DUTY OF CHILDREN AND MEN,
AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS IN VARIOUS STATIONS OF LIFE.

CONTAINING LIKEWISE

THE TECHNOLOGICAL PHRASES,

AND

WORDS FROM THE LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS,

WITH

THEIR PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, EPENTHESIS, DERIVATIVES,
TRANSLATION, AND DEFINITION.

COMPILED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

By HEZEKIAH BURHANS,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,

Condidus imperti si non his utere mecum.—HORACE.

Translated thus :

But if a better system should be thine,

Impart it freely or make use of mine.

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PREFACE.

As science advances, it becomes necessary to improve the elementary system of literature, to direct the early impressions made on the juvenile mind. A habit once acquired is not easily eradicated.

The number of spelling-books already before the public, is sufficient to accommodate all the schools, and another may be considered a work of supererogation. Yet I have no other apology to make to the public, than that this book is an original spelling-book,—one not copied from those which are now in use.

Compilers of spelling-books have undertaken to give rules for pronunciation in connection with their orthography. The author will prove, both philosophically and rationally, that their rules of correct pronunciation are too voluminous, and impracticable to be taught to young tyros, or to be understood by them. What rules, for instance, can be formed, to point out the correct pronunciation of the letters "*ough*," at the end of words in the two following lines? They have seven different pronunciations, *viz.* :

thó	tûf	kóf	hík' kûp	plôw	thrôð
Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through,					
lôk					

O'er life's dark lough my course I still pursue.

As a further illustration of the impracticability of forming rules to elucidate pronunciation, the author gives the following examples to show the impossibility of forming such rules, *viz.* : the letter *a* has nine different sounds in pronunciation; *e* has nine; *i* has twelve; *o* has nine; *u* has ten; *y* has six; the diphthong *æ* has two; *ai* has seven; *au* has seven; *ea* has seven; *ei* has six; *eo* has eight; *eu* has four; *ia* has three; *ie* has six; *io* has three; *oa* has three; *oe* has seven; *oi* has six; *oo* has four; *ou* has seven; *ue* has six; *uy* has two. (See page 11, the index of the different sounds of the letters.) By inserting a consonant in a word containing a diphthong, the diphthong will be changed

from long to short. In the word *fiend*, for example, *ie* are pronounced long—*feend*; but by putting in an epenthesis, *ie* in *friend* are pronounced like short *ê*, *frênd*.

These anomalies are numerous and arbitrary, and no rule can be made to govern them. They are the whims and caprices of a former age, entailed on us by our ancestors, and we cannot remove them. From the examples above given of pronunciation, can any other rule be laid down as a true guide to correct orthoepy than the classing of the words in regular tables, with their pronunciation marked over their columns, as the author has done in this work?

Lexicographers have been engaged in improving the English language: men of the greatest abilities have been exerting their talents in cultivating and reforming it.

Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the English language with original composition, together with Dr. Lowth, has been incessantly operating on its orthography and construction. In the mean time, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked.

Mr. Elphinston, in his principles of the English language, has reduced it to an orthoepical system by a deep investigation of its analogies, and has laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

Dr. Kendrick, in his Rhetorical Dictionary, improved on Mr. Elphinston's pronunciation, by dividing the words into syllables as they are pronounced, and placing figures over the vowels to indicate their different sounds.

Mr. Sheridan has improved on Dr. Kendrick's Rhetorical Dictionary, by spelling the words according to the approved system of Johnson, Elphinston, and Kendrick; and likewise by spelling them orthoepically, and placing the figures over the vowels to show the quantity of sound each vowel has, in every syllable of the word as it is pronounced, and by marking the accentual syllable. This seems to complete the idea of a pronouncing dictionary, and to leave little expectation of future improvement.

Mr. Nares, in his Elements of Orthoepy, has given nearly five thousand words, and referred them to rules for pronunciation. The rules being too voluminous, very little atten-

tion has been paid to them. Like the rules in the spelling-books, they were but seldom taught; and, if taught, not understood by the scholars.

Mr. John Walker, author of the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, has combined in one complete system the advantages to be derived from the writings of the gentlemen who preceded him. Indeed, so complete is his performance, that it has been adopted as the standard of the English language, not only in the best institutions of learning in Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland, but also in similar institutions throughout the United States, and wherever that language is cultivated.

Dr. Noah Webster has lately introduced a new dictionary on the plan of Dr. Kendrick's *Rhetorical Dictionary*; with the exception that Dr. Kendrick placed figures over the vowels, while Dr. Webster has affixed signs to them to indicate their different sounds, but omitting many. Dr. Webster's dictionary was presented to the members of the Congress of the United States, for them to examine and recommend it as the standard of pronunciation in the United States. One hundred and five members recommended it, and one hundred and eighty-five refused to give it their certificate of recommendation; yet many professors in colleges, principals in academies, and teachers of schools, have patronised it.

After Dr. Webster had written his *Quarto Dictionary*, he compiled another, and called it his *Octavo Dictionary*.

The Doctor, on reviewing his aforesaid dictionaries, discovered many errors in them. He then compiled another dictionary, calling it *Webster's Duodecimo School Dictionary*; and in the second page he observes: "Some discrepancies will be found between the *Quarto Dictionary* and this. Other discrepancies will appear between this work and the octavo edition, some of which I should have prevented, if I had been able to superintend the preparation of the copy for the press. But the number of these, I am not able to ascertain.

"But the reader is informed that, wherever discrepancies appear between this work and the larger ones, this duodecimo volume, my last work, all written and corrected by myself, is to be considered as containing the pointing, or orthography and pronunciation, which I most approve."

There are many discrepancies between Dr. Webster's *Duodecimo Dictionary* and his *Elementary Spelling-book*. His diction-

aries and spelling-book are a diversification, and a chaotic system. Dr. W. has himself disapproved of the anomalies in his dictionaries and spelling-book, and has laid them aside as an inaccurate system. Error is the lot of every man—none are exempt from its misfortune.

Dr. Webster's indefatigability had overcome every obstacle in the way of the compilation of his works, when he was destined to see the labor of many years ruined by an inattention to their typographical execution.

He has, however, reviewed his large and small dictionaries, and his Elementary Spelling-book, and has corrected the typographical and other errors that have occurred in those works. He has made a great many alterations and improvements in his dictionary, which, in 1840, he published in two octavo volumes, each of one thousand pages, and has thus laid the foundation for a rational system of orthography, with the outlines of pronunciation; but he has left the pronunciation of many words to the whims and caprices of instructors. For example, in words where the *i*, in unaccented syllables, sometimes sounds like *e*, in *me*, and sometimes like *i*, in *pine*; as, *ri dic' u lous* and *di vin' i ty*. (Whether the *i*, in the first syllable, sounds like *e* or *i*, and how it sounds in the third syllable of *divinity*, see Lessons 28 and 29.) Whether Dr. Webster, in the pronunciation of the words *i de' a*, *ci ta' ti on*, and *tri bu' nal*, intends to give the same sound of *i*, as in the first unaccented syllable of *ri dic' u lous* and *di vin' i ty*; or whether it should be pronounced like long *e*, or like long *i*; or whether both should be pronounced alike, he does not inform us. By learned and polite speakers, the above words are pronounced thus—*re dic' u lous*, *de vin' e ty*, *i de' a*, *ci ta' tion*, *tri bu' nal*. Dr. Webster has given no instruction, nor rule for our guide, except what can be drawn from the following quotation—introduction to his last dictionary, p. 56:

"The like errors occur in Walker's notation of *i*, in *direct*, *diminish*, and many other words. Walker himself, under *despatch*, calls the sound of *e*, the short *i*. The short *i*, cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant; yet it has half its diphthongal sound of *e*. This reason, that *i* or *e* is not short because the sound is not closed by a consonant, is entirely groundless, contradicted by the universal pronunciation of thousands of English words. To direct such words to be pronounced *dee-rect*, *dee-minish*, is inexcusable," etc.

Whether Dr. Webster intends that the words *ri dic' u lous* and *di vin' i ty* should be pronounced to class with *i de' a*, *ci ta' tion*, *tri bu' nal*, we are left to conjecture. Popular usage, however, is in favor of *re dic' u lous*, *de vin' e ty*, *de rect'*, and *de min' ish*. To class under the same law of pronunciation, the words *tri bu' nal* and *ri dic' u lous*—giving the *i* in the first unaccented syllable in both words the same sound—would produce a great change in the pronunciation of the English language. Should these anomalies be removed, much will have been done to improve it—much toward reducing to consistency its orthography and orthoepy.

Another difficulty arises in the sound of the long *i*, in the word *di' gest*, the pandect of the civil law, and the sound of the same letter, in *di gest'*, to decoct in the stomach. In the former, the *i* has its long sound, pronounced *di' jest*; in the latter, the *i* is pronounced like *e*, *de jest'*. If we pronounce the noun *di' jest*, and the verb *di jest'*, then we pronounce them both alike. The accent in the first word is on the penultimate, in the second on the ultimate syllable: that is the popular accentuation among learned speakers; while the pronunciation *dé jĕst'*, is that generally used in all classes of society.

It will be a difficult task to enforce Dr. Webster's rule to pronounce the *i* long in the first unaccented syllable in every word. But the author thinks it will come within Dr. W's rule, laid down in his introduction to his new dictionary, p. 51, *viz.*: "After these alterations there would remain a few words whose anomalies may be considered as incorrigible, such as *know*, *gnow*, *rough*, etc., which may be so classed under general rules, as to be learned with very little labor." In the present work, the spelling-lessons are arranged according to the foregoing rule.

The author has examined Dr. Webster's Dictionary of 1840, and believes it to possess unequalled excellence. His researches in the different languages have been very extensive. He has investigated the subject of the roots of words, and has noted the language from which they are derived. The present work is based upon principles derived from his dictionary. The spelling-books that have been compiled from his former edition do not correspond or accord with his last edition of 1840, which is now considered as the standard of orthography and orthoepy; and for this reason the compilation of a third spelling-book has been undertaken by the author, to keep pace with Dr. W.'s last

dictionary, which has laid the foundation for a system of uniform education in the English language.

In this spelling-book will be given the pronunciation of Dr. Webster and John Walker, that of each distinctly and correctly. The experiment is made to see which of the two pronunciations will predominate. A language which is spoken over almost three-fourths of the globe, is not easily reduced from common usage to the subjection of rules, by reconciling the orthoepy to the orthography of the language.

The pronunciation of the English language is probably in much the same state as it was a century ago; and had the same attention been paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. If the analogies of the language had been better understood, it is scarcely conceivable that so many words in polite usage would have such a diversity of pronunciation; but that many words which are fixed by custom to an improper pronunciation, would, by degrees, grow regular and analogical, and those which are so already, would be secured in their purity by a knowledge of such regularity and analogy.

The author solicits the public to compare this spelling-book with those which have gone before it. Let the lessons be examined, and it will be seen what arduous labor it has taken to investigate the analogies of the language, and class them consistently. A display of these analogies in a spelling-book of this kind will immediately remove the uncertainty, and will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, and a confidence that it is founded on reason and the general tendency of the English language. The pronunciation which is generally received among the learned and polite, constitutes what is called good usage. The words in this spelling-book have figures placed over the vowels, to indicate their different sounds. This arrangement will produce a uniform system of pronunciation.

The author is conscious that he has improved the elementary system of instruction; and he hopes he has added to the general improvement of literature, facilitated the progress of juvenile instruction, and alleviated the arduous labor of teachers. Whether he deserves the attention of the public, let the literati judge. He is confident that this spelling-book is entitled to a preference over those which have gone before it, (and unless an author is thus conscious, he ought not to write;) and for an author to declare this, if it be done with firmness, without acrimony or ostenta-

tion, can be no more inconsistent with modesty than it is with honesty and plain dealing.

The author has not only inserted all words in general use, but has selected other words which will adorn the education of the scholar and improve the English language.

The letter *u* has been omitted in this work, in those words that class with *labour*, which is spelled *labor*, because *u* is omitted in the derivative word *laborious*; and likewise *k*, in the words that class with *publick*, which is spelled *public*, because the *k* is omitted in the derivative word *publication*, and also because the *ck* slides into the sound of *s*, as *publicity*, pronounced pŭb līs è tē. (See Lessons 382, 383, etc.)

Where the letter *k* is retained, and where omitted, and for the rule in grammar how to form the present tense and the perfect participles when words end in *c*—see Lesson 381.

This spelling-book is calculated to accommodate teachers either in instructing their pupils in Dr. Webster's system of pronunciation, or in that of John Walker, at their election, as the author has marked Dr. Webster's pronunciation and that of Walker's over the columns of the spelling lessons, so that either system can be taught without the least inconvenience to the teacher or scholar. As there are but few classes of words in the pronunciation of which Dr. Webster and John Walker differ, they are easily pointed out, without causing the least embarrassment to the scholar or the teacher.

HEZEKIAH BURHANS.

The little knowledge I have gain'd,
Was all from simple nature drain'd;
But he who studies nature's laws,
From certain truth his maxims draws;
And those, without our schools, suffice
To make men moral, good, and wise.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain;
And drinking largely sobers us again.

INDEX of the different sounds of the letters of the alphabet,
arranged in separate lessons, viz :

NO. 1. LESSONS.		NO. 2. LESSONS.		NO. 3. LESSONS.		NO. 4. LESSONS.	
1	a	1	u	67	ea	114	ie
2	a	2	u	69	ea	115	io
3	a	4	u	70	ea	117	io
4	a	5	u	71	ea	120	io
5	a	7	u	72	ea	122	iu
6	a	8	u	73	ea	124	oa
7	a	10	u	75	ee	125	oa
8	a	11	u	76	ee	126	oa
9	a	12	u	77	ee	127	oa
10	a	13	w	78	ei	128	oe
11	e	15	w	79	ei	130	oe
12	e	16	y	80	ei	131	oe
13	e	17	y	83	ei	132	oe
14	e	18	y	84	ei	133	oe
15	e	19	y	85	ei	134	oi
16	e	20	y	87	eo	135	oi
17	e	21	y	89	eo	136	oi
18	e	22	diphthongs	90	eo	137	oi
19	e	23	aa	91	eo	138	oi
20	i	25	aa	92	eo	139	oi
21	i	26	aa	93	eo	140	oi
22	i	27	ae	94	eo	141	oo
23	i	31	ae	95	eu	142	oo
24	i	32	ai	96	eu	144	oo
25	i	33	ai	97	eu	145	oo
26	i	35	ai	98	eu	146	ou
27	i	45	ai	100	ew	147	qu
28	i	162	ai	101	ew	148	ou
29	i	52	ai	102	ew	149	ou
30	i	53	ao	103	ew	150	ou
31	i	54	au	104	ey	23	ou
32	o	168	au	105	ey	151	ou
33	o	55	au	106	ia	152	ow
34	o	57	au	107	ia	153	ow
35	o	58	au	108	ie	154	ow
36	o	59	au	110	ie	156	oy
37	o	60	ou	111	ie	157	ua
38	o	63	aw	112	ie	158	ua
39	o	64	ay	113	ie	159	ua
40	o	65	ay			160	ua
41	u	66	ea			161	ua
						162	wi
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NO. 5. LESSONS.			NO. 6. LESSONS.			NO. 7. LESSONS.			NO. 8. LESSONS.		
42	ua	yá 208	c	sh	251	bb	b	309	ual	l	361
43	ue	é 209	c	t	252	cc	kk	310	uis	ù	362
44	ue	ê 210	c	tsh	253	cc	ks	311	sio	shu	365
45	ue	ôô 211	c	z	254	ch	dge	313	tio	shû	363
46	ue	û 212	d	g	256	ch	k	314	tio	tshu	366
47	ue	û 213	d	j	257	ch	kw	55	choi	shu	367
48	ue	wé 214	d	dj	258	ch	sh	318	sissi	zhû	369
49	ue	wè 215	d	t	259	ch	tsh	321	cio	zhû	371
50	ui	î 216	f	v	206	ck	k	393	cio	shû	371
51	ui	ôô 217	g	hard	261	dd	d	324	th	sharp	397
52	ui	û 218	g	j	265	ff	f	325	th	flat	402
53	ui	wé 219	g	dj	268	gg	dj	326	compound		
54	uo	wû 75	g	zh	269	gg	gj	327	words. 414		
55	uy	é 220	h	p	270	gh	f	328	a	mute	415
56	uy	î 222	h	y	271	gh	g	329	b	"	416
57	uy	wè 223	j	dj	272	gh	h	330	c	"	417
58	we	û 224	j	y	273	gh	k	194	d	"	418
59	wo	ô 225	l	w	224	gh	p	331	e	"	419
60	wo	ôô 226	n	ng	276	ll	l	333	f	"	420
61	wo	ûp 227	p	b	171	ll	lw	334	g	"	421
62	triphthongs		q	k	278	mp	n	335	h	"	422
63	aie	â 228	s	sh	281	ph	f	337	i	"	424
64	eau	ô 229	s	z	284	ph	p	338	j	"	273
65	eau	û 230	s	zh	285	ph	v	339	k	"	425
66	eou	û 232	s	zz	287	que	k	340	l	"	426
67	cwe	yû 23	s	s and z	288	qu	kw	341	m	"	427
68	eye	î 233	t	f	290	rh	r	342	n	"	428
69	ieu	û 234	t	s	291	rr	r	343	o	"	429
70	iew	û 235	t	sh	292	sc	s	344	p	"	431
71	iou	û 237	t	t	293	ss	s	346	s	"	432
72	iou	yû 238	t	tsh	294	ss	sh	347	t	"	433
73	oeu	ô 239	t	w	296	ss	shsh	348	u	"	189
74	uee	êê 240	w	z	297	th	t	349	v	"	434
75	dieresis	241	x	gksh	297	tt	t	350	w	"	435
76	dieresitica	242	x	gz	299	wh	hw	351	x	"	436
77	vicarious let's.	x	k	300	olo	ûr	354	y	"	437	
78	b	e 243	x	ks	302	ed	dt	406	z	"	438
79	b	t 244	x	ksh	303	re	ûr	355	ch	"	439
80	c	gk 245	x	s	304	re	re	356	gh	"	440
81	c	h 246	x	z	305	ro	ûr	357	ugh	"	442
82	c	k 247	z	t	306	tch	k	359	ph	"	443
83	c	k 382	z	tsh	307	ach	ô	359	cua	"	444
84	c	s 249	z	zh	308	ois	ôê	360	atwai	"	445

A TABLE

OF THE

SIMPLE AND DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS

Referred to by the figures over the letters, in the Young Tyro's Instructor

A.

1. \hat{a} The long slender English a, as in fâte, pâ' per.
2. \hat{a} The long Italian a, as in fâr, fâ' ther, pa pâ', mam mã'.
3. \hat{a} The broad German a, as in hâll, fâll, wâll, wâ' ter.
4. \hat{a} The short sound of the Italian a, as in hât, fât, mât, mâr' ry.

E.

1. \hat{e} The long e, as in mè, hère, mé' tre, mé' dium.
2. \hat{e} The short e, as in mêt, lêt, gêt.

I.

1. \hat{i} The long diphthongal i, as in pîne, ti' tle.
2. \hat{i} The short simple i, as in pîn, tî' tle.

O.

1. \hat{o} The long open o, as in nô, nôte, nô' tice.
2. \hat{o} The long close o, as in môve, prôve.
3. \hat{o} The long broad o, as in nôr, fôr, ôr; like the broad \hat{a} .
4. \hat{o} The short broad o, as in nôt, hôt, gôt.

U.

1. \hat{u} The long diphthongal u, as in tùbe, cù' rate.
2. \hat{u} The short simple u, as in tùb, cùb, sùp.
3. \hat{u} The middle or obtuse u, as in bùsh, bùll, fùll, pùll.

OI.

$\hat{o}\hat{i}$ The long broad o, and the long i, as long e, in pôlse, nôlse.

OI.

$\hat{o}\hat{i}$ The long broad o, and the short i, as in côi'n, ôil.

OU.

$\hat{o}\hat{u}$ The long broad o, and the middle obtuse u, as in sôund, thôû, pôund.

TH.

$\hat{t}\hat{h}$ The acute or sharp th, as in thînk, thîn.

TH.

$\hat{t}\hat{h}$ The grave or flat th, as in thîne, thât.

N. B. The parts of speech are regularly numbered; as 1 for article, 2 for substantive, 3 for adjective, 4 for pronoun, 5 for verb, 6 for adverb, 7 for preposition, 8 for conjunction, 9 for participle, 10 for interjection.

LESSON 1.—*á* long, *e* final, (*e* sounds like *s*.)

dáse	kwáke	swáre	bráse	spáre
Dace	quake	sware	brace	spare
Haste	square	taste	grace	mace
Jade	safe	waste	place	trace
Plane	swale	trade	face	pace
Grate	stale	vane	space	lace

LESSON 2.—The long Italian *á*, and *e*, mute.

ár	kárv	párs	bárv	hárv
Are	carve	parse	barge	have
Gape	starve	farcc	charge	bade

LESSON 3.—ON EDUCATION.

1. The advantage of learning to spell, read, and write, is truly great.

2. The knowledge of letters, is the means by which we can communicate our thoughts to others ;

3. And preserve, during our lives, what our memory would have lost in a few days.

4. By it we can also lay up a rich treasure of knowledge for those who come after us.

5. We can sit at home, and acquaint ourselves with what is done in the most distant parts of the globe, and what men did long ago, in all ages of the world :

6. So that the most distant nations, and past remote ages, may converse together and grow into acquaintance.

LESSON 4.—The broad German *â*, as *aw*.

âl' dûrn	âl' thò'	âl' tûr âge
Al dern	al though	al ter age
Al der	ex alt	al ter ant
Al so	al be it	al der man
Al ways	al migh ty	al ter a ble
Al ter	al rêad y	al ter a tive

EXCEPTIONS. 1.—*â*, before *l*, sounds like long *â*.

âle' yên	âle' yên izm	â' li âs
Al ien	al ien ism	a li as
Al ien ate	al ien a ble	ale ber ry

EXCEPTIONS. 2.—*a*, before *l*, sounds like the long Italian *â*.

sâlv	âl' mûn ré	âl' mûn ûr
Salve	al mon ry	al mon er

EXCEPTIONS. 3.—*â*, before *l*, sounds like short *â*.

âl' kò rân	âl' lê bé	âl' è mûn nè
Al co ran	al i bi	al i mon y
Al co hol	al ka li	al ge bra
Al pha bet	al i ment	al ka net

EXCEPTIONS. 4.—*â*, before *l*, the *l* is mute.

ânz	â' mûnd	ânz' dééd	ânz' mân
Alms	al mond	alms deed	alms man

LESSON 5.—*â*, the short Italian *â*. *e* mute.

dâns	pâl' lâs	ên' trâns	pên' nâns
Dance	pal ace	en trance	pen ance
Glance	sol ace	in stance	pit tance
Lance	quit tance	sub stance	pref ace
Prance	bal ance	dis tance	sur face

LESSON 6.—â has the short Italian sound. e mute.

âd vâns'	ên trâns'	mîs tshâns'
Ad vance	en trance	mis chance
En hance	per chance	ro mance

LESSON 7.—â, the short â before r, in the last syllable.

grâm' mâr	târ' târ	têm' plâr	pò' lâr
Gram mar	tar tar	tem plar	po lar
Stan dard	ren ard	liz ard	so lar
Das tard	pop lar	dul lard	lu nar

LESSON 8.—a sounds like short ê.

sèz	ên' nê	mên' nê	nek' têt in
Says	an y	man y	nec tar ine

LESSON 9.—ON THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

1. In remote ages, among the Greeks and Romans, education was very much confined, being limited to the Liberi, or Freemen :

2. In point of information, to what they called the seven liberal arts and sciences ;

3. Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music.

4. Grammar is a letter. It may be considered as the science which analyzes human speech, and the art which points out the best manner of applying it in the communication of thought, and the knowledge of the philological rules to speak and write correctly.

LESSON 10.—a sounds like short i in the last syllable.

bân' didje	kâr' nidge	le' kidje
Ban dage	car nage	lea kage
Man age	mes sage	bro kagé
Rav age	til lage	port age
Sav age	vin tage	stow age
Las tage	scrip page	plu mage
Dam age	pil lage	mu rage
Cab bage	vil lage	u sage
Pac kage	im age	vis age
Bag gage	min tage	coûr age
Sal vage	rom mage	rôôm age
Pas sage	um brage	lûg gage
Stop page	rub bage	sâu sage
Hom age	suf frage	cor dage

LESSON 11.—a sounds like broad ô, qu like kw.

kwôrt	kwôr' tîl	kwôr' tûr dà
Quart	quar tile	quar ter day
Dwarf	quar ter	quar ter staff
Wharf	quar to	quar ter ly

LESSON 12.—a sounds like short ô, qu like kw.

kwôsh	kwôn' tûm	kwôd' rê bl
Quash	quan tum	quad ri ble
Squash	quar rel	quar ry man
Squat	quar ry	quad ru ped
Swan	quan da ry	quad ru ple
Swamp	quan ti ty	qual i fy
Watch	quar rel some	qual i ty

LESSON 13.—a sounds like short ū in the last syllable.

dòl' lûr	bûk' rûm	stû' ūrd
Dol lar	buck ram	stew ard
Col lar	hus band	lee ward
Back ward	up ward	ce dar
Haz ard	lub bard	fri ar
Tank ard	vul gar	li ar
Nec tar	west ward	way ward
Scab bard	pil lar	ô ³ r chard
Mus tard	wiz ard	mor tar
Drunk ard	blink ard	awk ward
Liz ard	éast ward	bul wark
Schol ar	nô ³ th ward	to ward
Buz zard	sô ³ th ward	down ward

LESSON 14.

6. Rhetoric comprehends all the elegances, as well as the proprieties of speech.

7. It is an important ingredient in the persuasive art of the accomplished orator ;

8. For it is chiefly by the language of the passions, expressed in lively figures of speech, that he gains his point.

9. Logic is a science that teaches us the nature of the human faculties as an art.

10. It shows us how to employ those faculties with regard to perception, judgment, reasoning, and method ; these are the four parts into which logic is usually divided.

LESSON 15.—e sounds like long à.

thàre	hwàre	àre	nàre
There	where	ere	ne'er

LESSON 16.—e sounds like the long Italian à.

klàrk	sâr' jânt	Dâr' bè	Bàrk' lè
Clerk	ser geant	Der by	Berk ley

LESSON 17.—è long, forms an additional syllable.

è pît' ò mè	sîm' è lè	â pòs' trò fè
E pit o me	sim i le	a pos tro phe
Par em bo le	rec i pe	di as to le
Sy nec do che	syn co pe	hy pal la ge
Hy per bo le	sys to le	a poph y ge
Ca tas tro phe	syn dro me	a pot o me

LESSON 18.—ê short, but the last e mute.

êks pêns'	prò pêns'	în vêrs'
Ex pense	pro pense	in verse
Im mense	pre pense	in herse
In tense	com pense	dis perse
Dis pense	con verse	a verse
Sus pense	per verse	as perse
Con dense	sub verse	trans verse
In cense	re verse	ad verse

EXCEPTIONS.—c sounds like s.

kôm mên's'	dè kûm' bèn's	kôm' pè tèn's
Com mence	de cum bence	com pe tence

See Lesson 249, where c sounds like sharp s.

LESSON 19.—ê sounds like éê.

bée	hée	mée	wée	prò cée' iûre
Be	he	me	we	pro ce dure

LESSON 20.—e sounds like short i.

fà' sîz	ràne' jîz	frà' zîz	lîn' nîn
Fa ces	ran ges	phra ses	lin en
Gra ces	prai ses	pla ces	du el

LESSON 21.—e sounds like short ô.

ông kôre'	ôn vé lôpe'	ôn vé rônz'
En core	en ve lope	en vi rons

LESSON 22.—e, before r, sounds like u.

hûr	hûrs	hûr' sêlf	wi' zûr	hwîs' kûrs
Her	hers	her self	wi ser	whis kers

LESSON 23.—e sounds like the consonant y.

yù	yù' rê	yù' ûr	yù' kâ rîst
Ewe	ewe ry	ew er	eu cha rist

LESSON 24.

11. Arithmetic is the science of numbers, or the art of computation, and is indispensably necessary in a sound education.

12. Its essential parts are Notation, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Proportion.

13. Geometry is a very curious and useful science, and has for its object all figures both superficial and solid.

14. It defines and demonstrates their laws, and applies them with certainty in many of the arts and sciences.

15. Music is a very pleasing and difficult science. It consists of two parts, viz.: Melody and Harmony.

LESSON 25.—i sounds like à. LESSON 26.—i sounds like à.

tshá' nè	tshá' nè	ór' ínje	sâr' rá
Chi na	chi na	or ange	sir rah

LESSON 27.—i sounds like long é in the first syllable.

dé vèst'	shé kâne'	mé nùte' lé
Di vest	chi cane	mi nute ly
Di gest	di late	di vi ner
Di vert	di vine	di ges tive
Di verge	di vide	di ges tion
Di gress	di lu tion	di men sion
Di rect	di lu ted	di rec tion
Di vulge	di la tor	di min ish
Di van	di vi der	di rect ly
Fi nance	di vine ness	di ves ture

LESSON 28.—i sounds like long é in the first syllable.

lé tíd' jùs	dé rèk' tríks	dé vèr' tíz' mènt
Li tig ious	di rec trix	di ver tise ment
Ri dic u lous	di men sive	fi del i ty
Mi na cious	di rec tress	fri gid i ty
Pi tu i tous	di ver gent	mi nor i ty
Li bid i nous	vi del i cet	pi los i ty
Mi rac u lous	pi las ter	mi mog ra pher
Di lu vi an	pi az za	vi scid i ty
Di lu ci date	di lac e rate	i mag ine
Di vi da ble	mi nac ity	di ver ter
Fi du cial	di net i cal	di ver sion
Di vine ly	vi cin ity	mi met ic
Di vi sor	vi cis si tude	di vorce ment

LESSON 29.—i sounds like é in the first syllable.

dé kás' sè te	ké mër' rè kál lè
Di cac i ty	chi mer i cal ly
I mag er y	di min u tive ness
I mag in er	i mag in a tive
Di lap i date	i mag in a tion
Chi mer i cal	di lap i da tion
Di ver si ty	di lac er a tion
Di vin i ty	di ver sí fi ca tion
Di min u tive	di mid i a tion
Si mil i tude	di lu ci da tion

LESSON 30.

16. The former is an agreeable succession of notes, as in songs, and the singing of birds.

17. The latter is the mixing of certain notes, according to certain distances on the scale, so as to form compound and rich sounds, such as are heard in concerts and bands.

18. Astronomy is a great and noble science, highly calculated to enlarge the mind.

19. It unfolds the law of the planetary system.

20. It teaches us how to calculate eclipses, the changes of the moon, and the appearances of a planet, etc., with other curious and wonderful phenomena.

21. Beside unveiling the grand and unlimited structure of the universe.

LESSON 31.—i sounds like éé in the last syllable.

an tèèk'	ròò tèén'	káp ù shèén'
An tique	rou tine'	cap u chin
Fa tigue	va lise	mag a zine
In trigue	ca price	trans ma rine
Ma chine	po lice	quar an tine
Cha grin	shire	gab ar dine
Ra vine	bom ba sin	hab er dine
Fas cine	man da rin'	pal an quin
Ma rine	am ber gris	tam ba rine
Ton tine	ver di gris	col ber tine
Sor dine	tab or ine	ul tra ma rine

LESSON 32.—i sounds like the diphthong éi.

kât' é kléze	kât' é kélzd	kât' é kèl zûr
Cat e chise	cat e chised	cat e chi ser

LESSON 33.—i sounds like short é.

In the words in this lesson,
Webster and Walker both agree
That the i sounds like short e.

tshèrp	gèrl	gèrl' ish
Chirp	girl	girl ish
Smirch	girt	girl ish ly
Fir	virge	con fir ma' tion
Firm	firm ness	in fir' ma ry
Mirth	firm ly	in firm ness

LESSON 33.—i sounds like short é.

In the class of words in this lesson,
Webster and Walker cannot agree
What the sound of i should be.

Webster says i sounds like short ù,
 But Walker says it cannot be true.
 The c will slide into k, before a, u, and o,
 Then circle will be curcle, you know.
 C, sounds like s, before i, y, and e,
 Then curcle will be cercle, you see.

Mr. Elphinston draws the line of demarcation between *virgin* and *vurgin*, by the following stanza :

“Sweet virgins can alone the fair express,
 Fine by degrees and beautifully less ;
 But let the hoyden homely rough-hewn *vurgin*
 Engross the homage of a major surgeon.”

From this burlesque, it appears the pronunciation of *vurgin* was not the true orthoepy of *virgin* in Elphinston's day, nor is it in the present age so pronounced by literary gentlemen. Nicholas Rowley says, let handsome girls be called *virgins*—plain ones, *vurgins*.

LESSON 34.

Webster's Pronunciation.

cûr' cl	vûr' jin	cûr' cûm	fleks
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Walker's Pronunciation.

cêr' cl	vêr' jin	cêr' cûm	fleks
Cir cle	vir gin	cir cum	flex
Firk	cir cling	cir cum	cise
Kirk	cir cuit	cir cum	stance
Stirp	fir kin	cir cum	flu ent
Whirl	skir mish	gir dle	belt
Twire	squir rel	vir gin	al
Quirk	skir ret	cir cu lar ly	
Gird	gir dle	cir cu' i tous	
Cir cus	cir cu lar	cir cum ja' cent	
Cir cled	eir cu late	cir cuit eer'	

LESSON 35.—The long diphthongal i, e final.

klike	glike	trite	drive
Clike	glike	trite	drive
Slime	spike	smile	shrive
Crime	brine	stile	slive
Prime	shine	spire	brize
Grime	spine	squire	prize
Gride	trine	snipe	twice
Slide	swine	tripe	trice
Pride	wine	gripe	slice
Bride	smite	tribe	spice
Glide	spite	bribe	price

LESSON 36.—i, the long diphthongal i in the first syllable.

i dé' á	bi ôg' rá	fêr	di ár	rè' á
I de a	bi ôg' ra	pher	di ar	rhe á
I do ne ous	i sos	ce les	di a	be tes
Di lem ma	di ag	o nal	di a	côûs tics
I den' ti ty	di al	o gist	hi e	rar chi al
Di er e sis	di al	y sis	hi er'	o phant
I tin er ant	di am	e ter	bi fur	ca ted
I dol a ter	di am	e tral	di ur	nal ly
I dol a trous	di aph	a nous	di ur	nal
I ron i cal	i ras	ci ble	bi'an	gu lous
I dol a try	di op	tri cal	bi noc	u lar

LESSON 37.

When I can read my title clear,
 To mansions in the skies,
 I'll bid farewell to every fear,
 And wipe my weeping eyes.

LESSON 38.—The long diphthongal i, in the first syllable.

ki rûr' jê ûn	ki rôg' grâ fîst	ki rûr' jê kâl
Chi rur ge on	chi rog ra phist	chi rur gi cal
Bi cap su lar	chi rog ra phy	cri nig e rous
Bi cip i tal	chi rog ra pher	bi lin guous
Bi fa ri ous	bi cor nous	bi nom i nous
Di pet a lous	bi cor po ral	bi pet a lous
Tri gin tals	tri cor po ral	tri chot o my
Bi sec tion	bi den tal	ci bà ri ous
Ci ta tion	bi sect ing	cri te ri on
Bi cip i tous	tri an gu lar	tri bu nal

LESSON 39

ON INFANCY.

1. The infant is sent into the world, where, to him, every thing is new and unknown.

2. The first thing the little learner does, is to take a view of every object around it.

3. Before it can speak, it indicates, by signs, its wants and desires.

4. When a year old, the child begins to walk, and very often before that age.

5. It will begin to speak at two years old, and will articulate the alphabet at three.

6. If taught well, it will spell and read tolerably well at four years.

7. At five years old, the child will begin to write and cipher, and to know what is right and what is wrong.

LESSON 40.—The long diphthongal i, in the first syllable

bi pîn' nâ têd	li pôth' é mè	li brá' rè ân
Bi pen na ted	li poth y my	li bra rí an
Di op tics	li thot o my	vi va cious
Li cen ti ate	pri or i ty	pri va tion
Li ques cent	mi crog ra phy	li bra tion
I den ti cal	mi crom e ter	vi ca ri ous
Di rup tion	pri mô ^r di al	bi sex ous
Di rep tion	vi vip a rous	di chot o mize
Pi as ter	vi víf i cate	pri mat i cal
Pri me val	pi rat i cal	mi cro scop' ic
Pri me ro	ri val i ty	mi cro cous tic
Vi bra tion	li thog ra phy	di aph o re sis

LESSON 41.—i long in the last syllable, e final.

sât' tûr nine	jêl' â tine	kól' ò nize
Sat ur nine	gel a tine	col o nise
Al man dine	mus ca dine	pat ro nise
Cal a mine	tur pen tine	at ti cize
Car a bine	vit u line	crit i cise
Lam en tine	leg a tinc	e qua lise
Sap phir ine	sec un dine	cham o mile
Ad ven tine	met al line	rec on cile
As i nine	in ter line	sar co line
Can na bine	in fan tine	sâr co lite
Col um bine	por cu pine	rec on dite
Con cu bine	coun ter mine	cock a trice
Ar men tine	lê o nine	mar ket price

LESSON 42.—i long in the last syllable, e final.

sé' drine	brîg' ân tîne	pâr' ré cide'
Ce drine	brig an tine	*1 par ri cide
Fe line	biz an tine	2 mat ri cide
Fe rine	vi per ine	3 frat ri cide
Sa line	crys tal line	4 vat i cide
Con fine	bel lu ine	5 hom i cide
E dile	cel an dine	6 reg i cide
Bed lam ite	lep o rine	7 fil ia cide
Ac o nite	ves per tine	8 fil i cide
'Trip ar tite	brig an dine	9 in fan ti cide
Pul ver ize	pan to mime	10 so ror i cide
Par a site	val en tine	11 ux or i cide
Er e mite	ser pen tine	12 su i cide

The murder of *1. A father. 2. A mother. 3. A brother.
 4. A prophet. 5. A man, or person. 6. A king. 7. A daughter.
 8. A son. 9. Children. 10. A sister. 11. A wife. 12.
 Self-murderer.

LESSON 43.—CHILDHOOD.

1. The child should be made to study his book, to know his duty, and that the task must be done.

2. The mind of a boy, by early labor, will be accustomed to fatigue and subordination.

3. Whatever be his future employment in life, he will thus be prepared to perform it.

4. He will, when a man, be better fitted to endure the toils of business; while his leisure moments will be full of enjoyment.

LESSON 44.—i long in the last syllable, and e final.

siv' il' ize	kân' nô nize	brôô' tâ lize
Civ' il ize	can o nize	bru tal ize
Stig ma tize	bas tar dize	scru tin ize
Fer til ize	scan da lize	vil lan ize
Grys tal lize	tan ta lize	tem po rise
Det o nize	bår ba rise	syl lo gize
Sym pa thize	går ga rize	en er gize
Ser mon ize	gôr man dize	lat in ize
Ver ba lize	or ga nize	mag net ize
Sym bo lize	for ma lize	sig nal ize
Sub si dize	âu tho rize	sub til ize
Ag o nize	sol em nize	åg gran dize
Can ton ize	mem o rize	neù tral ize

LESSON 45.—i short in the last syllable, e mute.

kâng' krîn	kwîn' tîl	ên' jîn	dòk' trîn
Can crine	quin tile	en gine	doc trine
Rap ine	feb rile	er mine	sol stice
Sab ine	fer tile	cit rine	hos tile
Fam ine	rep tile	vul pine	prof ile
Gran ite	ser vile	sculp tile	tor tile
Cam phire	ten sile	sur plice	prom ise
Sap phire	res pite	pur file	of fice
Fran chise	scis sile	duc tile	mis sile
Cal ice	gen tile	sub tile	grac ile
Mal ice	ser vice	pren tice	côr nice
Prac tice	flex ile	crev ice	or pine
Al pine	tex tile	fù tile	mor tise

LESSON 46.—*i* short in the last syllable, and *e* mute.

tré' tiz	ák' tîv	ják' ó bîn
Trea tise	ac tive	jac o bine
Mo tive	cap tive	mas cu line
Vo tive	mas sive	mar i time
No tice	pas sive	pal a tine
Na tive	ol ive	mer can tile
Da tive	cos tive	per quis ite
Plain tive	fes tive	med i cine
Ma trice	pen sive	gen u ine
Vi rile	ten sive	her o ine
Lu pine	mis sive	fem i nine
U rine	spôr tive	len i tive
Nu bile	tôr tive	dis ci pline

LESSON 47.—ADOLESCENCE.

1. It has been often said, that the season of youth is the season of pleasure.

2. But this cannot be true of savage nations, by whom little preparation is made for the perfection of human nature ;

3. And among whom, the mind has but a very small part in enjoyment.

4. It is otherwise in those places where nature is carried to the highest pitch of refinement ;

5. In which, this season of the greatest sensual delight is wisely made subservient to the succeeding and more rational one of manhood.

LESSON 48.—i short in the last syllable, and e mute.

ju' vé níl	děf' é nít	híp' ó křít
Ju ve nile	def' i nite	hyp o crite
Pu e rile	in fi nite	req ui site
Cu cur bite	in gen ite	op po site
Fa vor ite	lib er tine	ad a man' tine

LESSON 49.—i short in the last syllable, and e mute

á bú' sív	kò ěr' sív	át tén' tív
A bu sive	co er cive	at ten tive
Al lu sive	de fec tive	of fen sive
A mu sive	re spec tive	os ten sive
Col lu sive	e lec tive	op pres sive
Con du sive	pro gres sive	pos ses sive
Dif fu sive	re pres sive	col lec tive
Dis sua sive	de fen sive	ob jec tive
Per sua sive	re ten tive	trans gres sive
As sua sive	re cep tive	af fec tive
Ad he sive	de struc tive	com pul sive
Ac cre tive	ob struc tive	con vul sive
Còr ro sive	pro duc tive	in struc tive

LESSON 50.

6. A good education qualifies a man for various employments.

7. By it, he can be a merchant, a doctor, a lawyer, a judge, a legislator, a governor, a president of the United States.

8. While those who will not learn, must be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

LESSON 51.—i short in the last syllable, e mute.

êks kûr' sîv	pêr mîs' sîv	kré â tîv
Ex cur sive	per mis sive	cre a tive
Ex pul sive	sub mis sive	e va sive
Ex pres sive	per spec tive	e lu sive
Ex ces sive	in vec tive	de lu sive
Ex pen sive	vin dic tive	de ri sive
In ven tive	sub ver sive	co he sive
In cen tive	suc ces sive	pre ven tive
Im pul sive	sus cep tive	de cep tive
Per fec tive	sub jec tive	pro tec tive
Sus pen sive	as ser tive	pro spec tive
Con ver sive	in duc tive	re stric tive
Ad ven tive	re pul sive	de scrip tive

LESSON 52.—i sounds like short û in the first syllable.

dûrt	thûrd' lê	fûrst' lê
Dirt	third ly	first ly
Flirt	sir	stir ring
Spirt	stir rup	shirt less
Shirt	bir chen	spir tle
Squirt	birds nest	stir rer
Stir	bird er	bird catch er
Third	bird man	dir ti ly
Bird	bird bolt	dir ti ness
First	bird lime	bird ing piece
Birch	birds' eye	thir ti eth
Dirge	dir ty	thirs ti ness
Dirk	thir ty	birds foot

LESSON 53.—i before a, e, o, sounds like the consonant y.
ia, ie, io, in this lesson, are called semi-consonant diphthongs.

bil' yûs	pûmp' yûn	sê râl' yò
Bil ious	pump ion	se ragl io
bill ion	runn ion	me dall ion
Mill ion	val iant	ras call ion
Pill ion	pann ier	re bell ion
Trill ion	span iel	ci vil ian
Min ion	gal iot	pa vil ion
Pin ion	ruff ian	mo dill ion
Cull ion	seign ior	pòs till ion
Trunn ions	ple iads	vêr mill ion
On ion	ple ia des	còm pan ion
Bill iards	ple be ian	dò min ion
Brill iant	val iant ly	o pin ion
Fil ial	triv ial ly	côn viv ial
Triv ial	mil ia ry	âl ien ate
Viz iêr	brill ian cy	punc til io
Coll ier	triv ial ness	un fil ial
Pon iard	com mûn' ion	brill iant ness
Bagn io	be hàv ior	mis be hav' ior
Bann ian	bat tâl ion	fa mil' iar
Scul ion	bat tal ia	un fa mil' iar
Sav ior	tri enn ial	fa mil' iar ize
Pàv ier	christ' ian ly	âl' ien a ble
Al ien	christ ian like	in âl' ien a ble
Bull ion	christ ian ite	âl' ien ize
Christ ian	christ ian ize	christ ian name

LESSON 54.—The i sounds like yi

kyind	kyind' nẽss	mân' kyind
Kind	kind ness	man' kind
Kine	kind ly	wom an kind

LESSON 55.—o sounds like short i.

kwir' is tũr	wim' mẽn
Chor is ter	wom en

LESSON 56.—THE AGE OF MANHOOD.

1. Man supports his body erect. His attitude is that of command. His face, which is turned towards the great concave above, displays the dignity of his station.

2. The image of an intelligent being is painted on his visage, and the excellence of his nature penetrates through the material forms in which it is enclosed.

3. His majestic deportment, and his sedate steps, announce the nobleness of his rank.

4. When he is at rest, all the features of the visage seem settled into a state of profound tranquillity, while their proportion, their harmony, and symmetry, seem to mark the sweet serenity of the mind, and give a true index to the information that passes within.

5. Man is the sovereign of the world.

6. He is lord over the beasts of the forest, and over the monsters of the deep.

LESSON 57.—ô long.

bólde	ólde	strôle	fôrte	môte
Bold	old	stroll	fort	most
Cold	sold	scroll	port	dolt
Fold	told	toll	sport	jolt
Gold	scold	shorn	host	colt
Hold	wold	worn	post	bolt

LESSON 58.—The long close ô, sounds like ôô.

dôô	môôv	hwôôm	rê môôv'
Do	movē	whom	re move
To	prove	lose	ap prove
Un to'	who	un proved'	im prove
Un do	tomb	pon ton	re prove
A do	Rome	pol tron	dis prove

LESSON 59.—The broad ô, as in nôr.

bôrn	kôrd	kôrk	kôrps	âs sôrt'
Born	cord	cork	corpse	as sort
Corn	sord	fork	form	con form
Dorn	lord	stork	sort	per form
Horn	nor	mort	ab hor'	in form
Morn	orb	short	ab scord	dis cord
Scorn	sorbs	snort	ac cord	es cort
Horse	orc	storm	a dorn	en dorse

LESSON 60.—The short ô

pôm̄p	sôft	prông	kôst	ôdz
Pomp	soft	prong	cost	odds
Romp	croft	strong	lost	hock
Tongs	loft	long	tost	lock

LESSON 61.—ON SUMMER.

1. Summer ! I love thy soft and dewy morn,
Thy waving meadows and thy fields of corn :
Thy rip'ning harvest, and thy yellow grain,
That clothes the mountain brow and decks the plain.
2. Summer ! I love thee as thou art seen,
In forest dress, and woven carpet green ;
When the red apples hang upon the tree,
That give the glass of sparkling wit to me.
3. Summer ! I love the music of thy voice,
The rich reward that bade the heart rejoice,
When granaries are fed from the rich soil,
And fields pay tribute to the hands of toil.
4. Summer ! I love thee, when in moonlight dress'd,
But more the pearls that sparkle on thy breast,
The healthful breeze from Iceland's moss-bound shore,
The rainbow robed with light and beauty o'er.
5. Summer ! I love to climb thy hawthorn hill,
Where sings at dusky eve the whippoorwill ;
And the wild bloom whose dewy tresses drip,
Sweet as the ruby on a maiden's lip.
6. Summer ! I love thee for thy fruitful vine,
Where grow the strawberries, that are mine,
Thy fields of clover where the busy bee,
Gathers his honey for himself and me.
7. Summer ! thy fleeting days are on the wing :
I would have held them fast on a strong string,
And with my feeble fingers held them fast ;
But joyous summer cannot always last.
8. Summer ! I love thy rural hour,
When girls and boys, with book and flow'r,
And children, early learn the way,
And go to school each passing day.

LESSON 62.—ô short, e mute.

lôdj	shôn	gôn	sôlv	skôns
Lodge	shone	gone	solve	skonce

LESSON 63.—o sounds like short û.

dûv	tûng	bûr' idje	bûm' bâst
Dove	tongue	bor age	bom bast
Glove	sponge	broth er	poth er
Shove	worm	come ly	shov el
Done	one	love ly	slov en
None	moth er	cov er	smoth er
Son	noth ing	cov ert	stom ach
Ton	thor ough	cov et	wont ed
Won	wor thy	cov in	wor ship
World	wor ry	doz en	bom bârd
Work	com frey	coz en	com ing
Tong	mon key	gov ern	com pass
Wont	meth od	hov er	com fort
Ront	tur bot	mon grel	con jure
Front	ov en	pom mel	cov ey
Wort	plov er	king dom	hon ey
Whorl	mam moc	gâl lop	mon ey
Word	cas tor	gam mon	con sta ble
Doth	col or	gal lon	cov e nant
Bomb	com fit	spon ger	dis com' fit
Worse	a bove'	wîs dom	at tor' ney
Dost	af front	ser mon	som' er set
Come	a mong	år bor	am' a zon
Some	a mongst	hår bor	col' an der

LESSON 64.—o sounds like the middle or obtuse ú, in pull.

wúlf	wúm' ún	wúlf' dóg	wúm' únd
Wolf	wom an	wolf dog	wom an ed
Wolf' net	wors ted	wolfs bane	wom an ly

LESSON 65.—o, w.

kwire
Choir

LESSON 66.—u sounds like short ě.

bĕr' rĕ	bĕr' rĕ ál	bĕr' rĕ ũr
bur y	bur i al	bur i er

LESSON 67.—u sounds like short ĩ.

bĭz' zĕ	bĭz' zĕ lĕs	bĭz' zĕ lĕ
Bus y	bus i less	bus i ly
Bus ied	bus i ness	bus y bod y

LESSON 68.—OLD AGE.

1. We must confess that nothing can change the law of mechanism, which regulates the number of our years.

2. We are told of men who have lived beyond the ordinary duration of human existence :

3. Such as Mr. Parr, who lived to the age of one hundred and forty-four, and Mr. Jenkins, to one hundred and sixty-five years.

4. Yet these men used no peculiar art to prolong their lives.

5. A negress, named Joice Heth, died, a short time ago, in her one hundred and sixty-third year.

6. She was a living skeleton before her death and was exhibited in the museums.

LESSON 69.—u sounds like ồ.

krồồ	trồồ' lầv	trồồ' nếss	rồồ' mầr
Crude	true love	true ness	ru mor
Rude	bru tal	brute ness	crude ly
Prude	tru ant	crude ness	ru bied
Prune	pru dent	spruce ness	ru ral
Grume	cru set	rude ness	ru by
Ru in	pru ner	truth less	rude ly
Cru el	bru tish	ru brick	bru nett'
Gru el	pru dish	scru ple	cru sade'

LESSON 70.—u sounds like the broad diphthong ồ.

Webster pronounces it cồ cồm' bầ. Walker pronounces it cồw cồm' ber. The Dutch call it cồw cồm' mề. The French cồn cồm' bre. The Latin is cu cum mer. Polite speakers pronounce it cồw cồm' bầ.

LESSON 71.—The long diphthongal ồ.

mồ' kầs	mồ' jề ềnt	mồ' tầ bi
Mu cous	mu gi ent	mu ta ble
Cu rer	mu cu lent	cu ra ble
Mu lish	nu tri ment	nu tri tive.
Use ful	nu mer ist	mu til ate
Mu ral	mu si cal	nu bi late
Muse ful	nu mer al	pleu ri sy
Mute ly	nu cle us	plu mi pede
Plu my	mu ti nous	mu ti ny
Cu rate	nu mề ous	nu di ty
Mu se' um	cu ri ous	cu ra cy
Mu lat to	mu li er	mu cid ness

LESSON 72.—The short simple ù, as in tub.

hă's' tingz	hũn' trēs	pũt' lôg	mũs' kăt
Hus tings	hun tress	put log	mus cat
Huck ster	hun ter	muf fler	mus ket
Huf fish	hun ger	mum bler	num skull
Hum drum	hun dred	mush room	nurs ling

LESSON 73.—The middle or obtuse ù, as in pull.

pũl' lũr	bũl' lêt	bũl' rũsh	hũrt' fũl
Pul ler	bul let	bul rush	hurt ful
Ful ler	bush el	pul ling	drẽad ful
Ful ling	pul pit	bul ly	pow er ful
Pud ding	pul let	pul ley	won der ful

LESSON 74.—INDIANS.

1. The Indians are the aborigines of America, and are of a reddish or copper color.

2. They have, in general, flat noses, with high cheek-bones and small eyes.

3. They paint their bodies and faces of various colors.

4. They all have a serious air, but seldom think much.

5. They are kind and just to each other.

6. They are likewise hospitable to all visitants who travel through their settlements.

7. The females, who are called squaws, do all the agriculture and servile labor.

LESSON 75.—u sounds like w.

kwilt	lân' gwûr	vân' kwish	âng' gwish
Quilt	lan guor	van quish	an guish
Quill	lin guist	lan guish	lan guid

LESSON 76.—u sounds like y.

gyide	gyârd	dîz' gyize	gyide' lès
Guide	guard	dis guise	guide less
Guise	guard less	guil der	gui dance
Guile	guar di an	guilt less	gui dage

LESSON 77.—u sounds like yu.

yû' nê kôrn	yû' nê ûn	fôr' fit yûre
U ni corn	u ni on	for feit ure
U ni form	u ni son	trans fig ure
U ber ty	u ni verse	dis fig ure

LESSON 78.—w sounds like ô.

tôô' êdjâ	tôô' fôld	tôô' hând êd
Two edged	two fold	two hand ed

LESSON 79.—w sounds like û.

crôûn	skôûl	bôû' ûr	kôû' slîp
Brown	scowl	bow er	cow slip
Crown	owl	dow er	down cast
Gown	fowl	pow er	brow beat
Clown	growl	tow er	dow ry
Town	prowl	flow er	bow els
Down	howl	show er	tow el
Drown	now	low er	trow el
Crowd	prow	pow der	vow el
Browse	brow	fowl er	row el

LESSON 80.—y sounds like long é in the last syllable.

sù dôg' rá fè	frè nôl' ô jè	nù rôl' ô jè
Pseu dog ra phy	phre nol o gy	neu rol o gy
Pseu dol o gy	phi lol o gy	con chol o gy
Psy chom a chy	phy tol o gy	neu rot o my
Psy chol o gy	the og o ny	the op a thy
Psy' cho man cy	ge og ra phy	ge om e try
Cryp tog' ra phy	zo og ra phy	hy drom e try
Cryp tol o gy	cos mog ra phy	ho rom e try
Psal mog ra phy	e thol o gy	as tron o my
Ca lig ra phy	ho rol o gy	me ton y my
Po lyg ra phy	no sol o gy	the os o phy
Po lyl o gy	zo ol o gy	mo not o ny
Den drol o gy	ge ol o gy	zo ot o my
Hy drog' ra phy	ne ol o gy	och loc ra cy
Bi og ra phy	dox ol o gy	tau toph o ny
Cal cog ra phy	on tol o gy	mo nog a my
Ca cog ra phy	man tol o gy	cos mog o my
Phy tog ra phy	as trol o gy	ge og no sy
O phi ol' o gy	pa thol o gy	an tin o my
Dem o nol' o gy	tau thol o gy	as trog ra phy

LESSON 81.—ON YOUTH.

1. Thus young life passed along, mid sun and showers,
Light as a bird with songs, and strewed with flow'rs.
2. The rose was in its bloom, and then it faded,
And he, at summer's noon, was coolly shaded.
3. The grass, corn, oats, and peas, all were green,
Where nature in majestic grandeur was seen.

LESSON 82.—y sounds like long é.

mè sèlf	hé pòk'kré sè	mé thòl' ò jé
My self	hy poc ri sy	my thol o gy
Py lo ress	sy non y ma	my thol o gize
Sy nop sis	sy non y my	my thol o' gist
Py ri tes	sy non y mise	my rop o list
Y clad	py ram i dal	my thog ra pher
Y cleped	cy nan thro py	sy non y mous

LESSON 83.—y sounds like short ê.

mêr	zêf' fêr	mêr' tè fôrm
Myrrh	zeph yr	myr ti form
Myr tle	zeph yr us	myr mi don

LESSON 84.—y sounds like ei, in sky—skêl.

LESSON 85.—y sounds like the long diphthongal i.

sêr' tè fi	âm' plé fi	môr' tè fi
Cer ti fy	am pli fy	mor ti fy
Ed i fy	ram i fy	for ti fy
Ter ri fy	clar i fy	frûc ti fy
Ver si fy	scar i fy	mûl ti ply
Pet ri fy	grat i fy	jus ti fy
Rec ti fy	rat i fy	lên i fy
Tes ti fy	can di fy	sânc ti fy
Dig ni fy	mag ni fy	glò ri fy
Sim pli fy	mod i fy	no ti fy
Vit ri fy	os si fy	pu ri fy
Viv i fy	dul ci fy	stu pi fy
Sig ni fy	nul li fy	de i fy

LESSON 86.—y sounds like the long diphthongal i.

stile	ki' lûs	ki' lá' shûs
Style	chy lous	chy la ceous
Dry ing	ly rist	hy dro mel
Cy press	sy phon	hy dro gen
Dry ness	spy boat	hy pô't e nuse
Hy men	hy dro ce le	hy drom' e ter
Ty rant	hy dro scope	hy dro pho' bi a

LESSON 87.—y sounds like short i.

sin' táks	sîg' nêt	mis' té rize
Syn tax	cyg net	mys te rize
Cym bal	hym ning	tyr an nise
Tym bal	sym bol	sym me tral
Syl van	syn tax is	syl lab i cal
Sys tem	syn o nyme	syn tac ti cal
Syn od	syn the sis	sym bol i cal
Hys sop	syc o phant	sys tem at ize
Symp tom	mys ta gogue	styp tic' i ty
Pyg my	syc a more	chyl i fac' tion

LESSON 88.—THE NEGROES

1. This gloomy and abused race of mankind is from the hottest region of Africa.

2. The color of man is chiefly owing to climate.

3. This opinion is not universally acknowledged,

4. Various other causes being assigned, which may be seen in philosophical works.

LESSON 89.—y sounds like short ū.

mâr' tûr	mâr' tûr dûm	mâr tûr rôl' ô jê
Mar tyr	mar tyr dom	mar tyr ol' o gy

The author has concluded the examples of the vowels, and has given their simple and vicarious sounds in separate lessons. He likewise has given, in the following lessons, the sound of the double vowels, called

DIPHTHONGS.

THEY ARE DIVIDED INTO PROPER AND IMPROPER.

A diphthong is a double vowel, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronounced together so as to make but one syllable of the two simple sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; but from the junction is produced a compound sound equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable, as fl³ô³û³r a monosyllable, fl³ô³w' er a dissyllable, and both are pronounced alike. The proper diphthongs are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, as ôl in voice, ô³û³ in pound, and ôy in boy. The improper diphthongs are such as have but one simple sound, as ai in pain, ai in plaid, as plad, ai in said, as sed, etc.

LESSON 90.—aa like ă.

ă' rôn
Aa ron

LESSON 91.—aa like ă.

bă
baa

LESSON 92.—aa like ă.

i' sâk
I saac

LESSON 93.—ae like ê.

ê' rê
ae rie

LESSON 94.—ae like short ê.

Mi' kěl	is' rěl	mik' kěl măs
Mi chael	Is rael	mich ael mas

LESSON 95.—ai sounds like long â.

blâme	brâne	stâne	plâte	pâte
Blain	brain	stain	plait	paint
Slain	grain	swain	trait	saint
Plain	drain	braid	strait	taint
Pain	train	staid	flail	faint
Claim	twain	sprain	trail	strait

LESSON 96.—ai sounds like short â.

plâd	râl' lûr rê
Plaid	rail ler y

LESSON 97.—ai sounds like long ê.

dê mêne'	rê zn'	kôm plê zânse
De main	rai sin	com plai sance

LESSON 98.—ai sounds like short ê.

sêd	â gên'	mên tâne'	wês' kôt
Said	a gain	main tain	waist coat
Saith	a gainst	pail mail	wain scot

LESSON 99.—ai sounds like long i, in lle.

Aisle

LESSON 100.—ai sounds like short i.

káp' tìn	mŭr' rìn	tshéfe' tìn
Cap tain	mur rain	chief tain
Plan tain	sex tain	vil lain
Cěr tain	mōŭn ³³ tain	purs lain
Bar gain	foun tain	chap lain
Cur tain	moun tain ous	cham ber lain

LESSON 101.—ai sounds like short ũ. Brit' ain, Brit' tŭn.

LESSON 102.—ao sounds like long à.

jále	jále' ũr	jále dè lŭv' ũr è
Gaol	gaol er	gaol de liv er y

LESSON 103.—au sounds like long à.

gádje	gájdj	gá' jŭr	gádje' ñg
Gauge	gauged	gau ger	gauge ñg

LESSON 104.—au sounds like the long Italian à.

ánt	lânsh	sân' tŭr	jân' dŭs
Aunt	launch	saun ter	jaun dice
Daunt	paunch	gaunt let	laun dry
Gaunt	haunch	laun dress	taun ted
Jaunt	craunch	haun ted	as kaunce
Taunt	haunt	haun ter	as kaunt
Gaunt ly	flaunt	gaunt ly	taun ter

LESSON 105.—au sounds like the broad German à.

fált	fál' té lé	ás sált'
Fault	faul ti ly	as sault
Faul ty	faul ti ness	as saul ter
Fault less	fault find er	as saul ting
Faul ter	fault less ness	as saul ted

LESSON 106.—*âũ* sounds like broad *ăw*.

kăwz	găwd	dăw' fîn	săw' sũr
Cause	gaude	dau phin	sau cer
Clause	fraud	daugh ter	fau tress
Gauze	au ger	slaugh ter	cause less
Pause	au dit	naugh ty	cau ser
Vault	aug ment	au spice	pau per
Faun	au thor	plau dit	fau set
Sauce	sau cy	au gust	sauce box

LESSON 107.—*au* sounds like long *ô*.

hò	bôê'	hò	gôô'	mâ 'rô' dũr
Haut boy		haut gout		ma rau der

LESSON 108.—*au* sounds like short *ô*.

lôr' rêl	lôd' dâ nũm	kôl lê flôw' ũr
Lau rel	lau da num	cau li flow' er

LESSON 109.—THE GIANT.

1. Maximin, the emperor of Rome, who was accessory to the murder of Severus, ascended the throne upon this event, A. D. 235.

He was the son of a Thracian shepherd, and is represented by historians as a man of gigantic stature and Herculean strength.

3. He was full eight feet in height, and perfectly symmetrical in form.

4. He generally ate forty pounds of meat a day, and drank six gallons of wine.

5. He was assassinated by his own soldiers, A. D. 238.

LESSON 110.—aw sounds like ăw.

brăwl	skrăw	lăw' yŭr	săw' fish
Brawl	scraw	law yer	saw fish
Crawl	spawn	faw ner	craw fish
Scrawl	drawn	aw less	braw ling
Sprawl	braw ler	saw dust	aw ning
Spawl	craw ler	saw pit	braw ny

LESSON 111.—ay sounds like long â.

blâ	lông' wâze	plâ' dêt	plâ' sŭm
Blay	long ways	play debt	play some
Dog days	path way	play ful	play thing
Hey day	plây day	play book	cher ry bay
Horse way	play er	play game	now a days

LESSON 112.—ay sounds like long ê.

kê	mŭn' dê	wênz' dê	frî' dê
Quay	mon day	wednes day	fri day
Sun day	tues day	thurs day	sat ur day

LESSON 113.—ea sounds like long â.

bâre	brâke' ŭr	swâre' ŭr	grâte' ŭr
Bear	break er	swear er	great er
Pear	bear fly	great ly	break er
Great	bear er	great ness	break neck
Swear	bear ing	bear herd	bear cloth
Wear	swear ing	break' ing	bear whelp
Tear	wear ing	bears' foot	break age
Steak	tear ing	bear bind	bear bait ing
Break	break vow	bears' wort	bear ber ry
Yea	great est	bear wârd	break prom ise

LESSON 114.—ea sounds like the long Italian *â*,
in the first syllable.

<i>hârt</i>	<i>hârt' fêlt</i>	<i>hârt' âke</i>	<i>hârt' èse</i>
Heart	heart felt	heart ache	heart ease
Heark	heart strings	heart break	hear ty
Hearth	heart sick	heart dear	hear ken
Heart ed	heart en	heart peas	heart whole

LESSON 115.—ea sounds like short *â*.

<i>vên' jânse</i>	<i>sâr jânt</i>	<i>sâr' jânt</i>	<i>ship</i>
Ven' geance	ser'geant	ser jeant	ship

LESSON 116.—A DWARF.

1. A remarkable dwarf, named Baby, was born in the village of Plaisne in France.

2. His father and mother were peasants, of sound constitution.

3. When he came into the world, he weighed one pound and a quarter.

4. He began to articulate some words when eighteen months old, and at two years he was able to walk alone.

5. At six years old he was about sixteen inches high, and weighed thirteen pounds.

6. At the age of sixteen he was twenty-nine inches tall, and had arrived at his acme.

7. When he was twenty years, he grew old and feeble, and was marked with the strongest impression of the decline of life.

8. In his twenty-second year he died of old age.

LESSON 117.—ea sounds like the long é, or éé.

blêke	krême	sêse	klêve	blêre
Bleak	cream	cease	cleave	blear
Creak	dream	please	eaves	clear
Freak	steam	ease	leaves	cheat
Speak	scream	tease	heaves	spear
Squeak	fleam	crease	weave	shear
Sneak	gleam	lease	greaves	shears
Fleak	stream	pease	sheaves	read
Streak	beast	east	treat	plead
Tweak	feast	sheaf	plea	glead

LESSON 118.—ea sounds like long é.

fête' lê	dré' rê	fêre' lês	sê' lîng
Feat ly	drea ry	fear less	seal ing
Neat ly	bea my	neat ness	deal ing
Beast ly	crea my	weak ness	heal ing
Dear ly	weak ly	cheap ness	steal ing
Near ly	feast rite	dream less	bead roll
Clear ly	hear say	sea term	beat en
Year ly	mea sles	fear ing	bear er
Wea ry	hear er	lead ing	lea ky
Glea my	wean ling	plead ing	blea ky
Lean ly	lean ness	read ing	slea zy
Mea ly	mean ness	mean ing	sea green
Meas ly	clean ness	heap ing	sea cost
Mean ly	near ness	hear ing	sea coal
Cheap ly	dear ness	treat ing	leap yêar
Trea ty	clear ness	beat ing	sea maid

LESSON 119.—ea sounds like the long é.

dís	plése'	áp	pére'	áp	péle'	ên	trète'
Dis	please	ap	pear	ap	peal	en	treat
In	crease	ar	rear	an	neal	rè	treat
Sur	cease	a	feard	un	seal	re	peat
Dis	ease	mis	lead	con	ceal	de	feat
Rè	lease	ap	pease	con	geal	în	seam
De	cease	un	clean	re	veal	un	seat
De	crease	de	mean	re	peal	bó	hea

LESSON 121.—ea sounds like éè.

bèèrd	bèèrd'	éd	bèèrd'	ing	bèèrd'	lès
Beard	beard'	ed	beard	ing	beard	less

LESSON 121.—ON THE ORGANIZATION OF MAN.

1. Man, as an organized being, is made up of a frame of bones, curiously supporting one another, adapted to all his motions, and answering all his necessities.

2. This entire structure is covered with fleshy muscles, which are so wonderfully disposed as to conduce to utility and beauty at the same time.

3. The vital parts, called arteries and veins, circulate the whole mass of his blood, which constantly renews his vigor.

4. His food is prepared from his blood, which circulates through his flesh and bones.

5. The science which describes this frame, is called Anatomy.

LESSON 122.—ea sounds like short ê.

drèd	dèd	dêf' fên	dêd' nês
Dread	dead	deaf en	dead ness
Head	realm	leav en	head less
Lead	pearl	lead en	head dress
Read	earl	head ship	deaf ness
Spread	meant	dead en	ear nest
Bread	heard	dead ly	break fast
Tread	sweat	stead y	jeal ous
Dearn	breast	read y	zeal ous
Earn	hearse	heav y	zeal ot
Learn	searce	sweat y	learn ed
Yearn	dreamt	head y	pleas ant
Deaf	search	stead fast	head land

LESSON 123.—ea sounds like short ê.

bêd' stêd	fêz' zânt	ûn klên' lê
Bed stead	pheas ant	un clean ly
Earl dom	steal thy	re hear sal
Pear ly	sweat ing	en deav or
Ear then	threat en	pleas' an try
Learn ing	tread le	peas an try
Meas ure	treas ure	pleas ant ly
Pleas ure	search less	read i ly
Ear ly	weal thy	treach er y
Learn er	deaf ly	zeal ous ly
Dead lift	a breast'	stead i ly
Pleas ant	a head	read i ness
Pearl ash	im pearl	clean li ness

LESSON 124.—ea sounds like short ū.

ò' shũn	pád' jũnt	pád' jũn	trè
O' cean	pag eant	pag ean	try

LESSON 125.—The long diphthongal èè.

ò vër slèèp'	ò vër wèèn'	ò vër sèè
O ver sleep	o ver ween	o ver see

LESSON 126.—ee short ě. LESSON 127.—ee like short ĭ.

bèl' zè bũb	brĩtsh' ĩs	brĩtsh' ĩng
Beel ze bub	breech es	breech ing

LESSON 128.—ei sounds like long à, g mute.

nà	dàne	skàne	thàre	nà' bũr
Neigh	deign	skein	their	neigh bor
Weigh	feign	rein	heir	heir ship
Freight	reign	vein	veil	heir less
Weight	feint	veins	theirs	hei nous

LESSON 129.—ON THE MIND OF MAN.

1. By the five senses of seeing, hearing, smelling, feeling, and tasting, he takes in the rudiments of all his various knowledge.

2. These impressions, treasured up in the mind, constitute what is called memory.

3. From impressions are formed ideas.

4. Judgment is the comparison of ideas, from which results reason.

5. Reason, well-cultivated, makes man an intellectual, moral, and noble being.

LESSON 130.—ei sounds like à y.

àyt	àyth	ày'	tèèn	ày'	tè	àyht'	lè
Eight	eighth	eigh	teen	eigh	ty	ayght'	ly

LESSON 131.—ei sounds like long è.

sène	lè' zhùre	kòn	sète'	kòn	sève'
Seine	lei sure	con	ceit	con	ceive
Ceil	sei zure	de	ceit	per	ceive
Seize	ei ther	re	ceive	de	ceive
Ceil ing	nei ther	re	seize	re	ceived

LESSON 132.—ei sounds like short è.

hêf' fûr	nôn	pâ	rêl'
Heif er	non	pa	reil

LESSON 133.—ei sounds like long i.

slite	hite	hl'	tên	hl'	hò
Sleight	height	heigh	ten	heigh	ho

LESSON 134.—ei sounds like short i, g mute.

fôr' in	fôr' in	ûr	fôr' fît	têd
For eign	for eign	er	for	feit ed
For feit	sov er	eign	coun	ter feit
Sur feit	sov er	eign ty	coun	ter feit er

LESSON 135.—eo sounds like èè.

pèè' pl	pèè' plêd	pèè' pling
Peo ple	peo pled	peo pling

LESSON 136.—eo sounds like short è.

fêf	fêf' fè	lêp' pûrd	jêp' pârd	dè
Feoff	feof fee	leop ard	jeop'	ar dy
Feof fer	feoff ment	jeop ard	jeof	ail

LESSON 137.—eo sounds like short i.

pid' jĭn	wid' jĭn	ēs kūtsh' ĭn
Pig eon	wig eon	es cutch eon

LESSON 138.—eo sounds like long ô.

yò' măn	yò' măn lê	yò' măn rê
Yeo man	yeo man ly	yeo man ry

LESSON 139.—eo sounds like ôô, in gal lion, gâl lôôn'.

LESSON 140.—eo like ô, in George, jôrge.

LESSON 141.—eo sounds like long ù.

fûde	fû' dâl	fû' dâ rê
Feod	feo dal	feo da ry

LESSON 142.—eo sounds like short ũ.

sûr' jũn	lũn' shũn	gũd' jũn
Sur geon	lun cheon	gud geon
Stur geon	trun cheon	dud geon
Blud geon	pun cheon	ha ber' geon
Bour geon	dun geon	cur mud geon

LESSON 143.—DEATH AND THE GRAVE.

1. Man, if he die not in battle, or by accident, or sickness, in the earlier periods of life, must finally die of old age.

2. After death, the body of the deceased is put into a coffin, and a grave is prepared to receive it.

3. A procession is then formed, which follows the corpse to the place of interment.

4. The coffin is lowered into the grave and covered.

LESSON 144.—eu sounds like à, kò nê's sà're'

Con nois seur

LESSON 145.—eu sounds like ôô.

rôôm	rôô' mè	rôô' mà tizm
Rheum	rheu my	rheu' ma tism

LESSON 146.—eu sounds like long ù.

dùse	fùde	fù' dâl	fù' dà tûr é
Deuce	feud	feu dal	feu da tor y

LESSON 147.—eu sounds like short û, grân' jûr

Gran deur

LESSON 148.—ew sounds like long ô.

sô	shô	sô' ûr	sô' ïng	shô' brêd
Sew	shew	sew er	sew ing	shew bread

LESSON 149.—ew sounds like ôô.

krôô	brôô	skrôô' ïng	brôô' hòûse
Crew	brew	screw ing	brew house
Screw	brew er	shrewd ly	brew ing
Shrew	crew el	shrewd ness	brew age
Shrewd	screw er	shrew mouse	brew is

LESSON 150.—ew sounds like long ù.

blù	mù	jù' êl	dù' è
Blew	mew	jew el	dew y
Clew	stew	new el	jew ry
Flew	pew	new ish	new ly
Dew	lewd	new ist	new ness
Slew	mews	new er	few ness
Jew	news	hew er	jew ess
New	newt	pew ter	dew drop

LESSON 151.—ey sounds like long á.

bá	grá	hwá	ó bá'
Bey	grey	whey	o bey'
Dey	prey	trey	con vey
Hey	ey ry	they	sur vey

LESSON 152.—ey sounds like long é.

ké	lé	gál' lé	párs' lé
Key	ley	gal ley	pars ley

LESSON 153.—ia sounds like short á.

plá' já ré	plá' já ríst	plá' já rízm
Pla gia ry	pla gia rist	pla gia rism
Al le' giance	al le giant	plen i po ten tia ry

LESSON 154.—ia sounds like long é.

mín' é túre	pâr' lé mënt	pâr' lé mën' tá ré
Min ia ture	par lia ment	par lia men' ta ry

LESSON 155.—MUMMIES.

1. A mummy was dug up in France near the town of Auvergne.

2. It lay in a coffin, and was wrapped in two shrouds, which covered all parts of it.

3. The head was enclosed in two caps, and the whole body covered with an aromatic substance an inch thick.

4. The skin had all the pliancy and color of a body lately dead, and all the joints were flexible.

5. Mummies have been preserved for upwards of two thousand years.

LESSON 156.—ia sounds like short i.

kâr' rldge
Car riage

mâr' rldge
mar riage

fêr' rldge
fer riage

LESSON 157.—ie sounds like long é.

lêfe

Lief

Grief

Mien

Brief

Fief

tshêfe

chief

grieve

thief

lieve

thieve

pêrse

pierce

fierce

niece

piece

priest

lédje

liege

siege

pier

tier

bier

fêlde

field

shield

yield

wield

fiend

LESSON 158.—ie sounds like êê.

kâ shêér'

Ca shier

Gren a dier'

Can non ier

brig â dêér'

brig a dier

gon do lier

cap a pie

fîn nân sêér'

fin an cier

buc a niers

car bi nier

LESSON 159.—ie sounds like short ê.

têrs

Tierce

frênd

friend

frênd' lê

friend ly

frên' ship

friend ship

LESSON 160.—ie sounds like long i.

dî

Die

Hie

lî

lie

pie

dê nîse'

de nies

de fies

bût' têr fîse

but ter fies

jus ti fies

LESSON 161.—ie sounds like short î.

sîv

Sieve

Mis' chief

kêr' tshîf

ker chief

ker chieft

nêk' kêr tshîf

nec ker chief

mis chief ma' ker

LESSON 162.—ie sounds like short ù.

sòle' jŭr	brá' zhŭr	hó' zhŭr
Sol dier	bra sier	ho sier
Sol dier y	gla zier	cro sier
Sol dier ship	gra zier	o sier

LESSON 163.—io like short ĭ, in kŭsh' ĭn
Cush ion

LESSON 164.—io like short ó, in tshóp pène'
Chiop pin

LESSON 165.—io sounds like short ŭ.

fásh' ũn	fásh' ũn á bl	fásh' ũn ĩst
Fash ion	fash ion a ble	fash ion ist

LESSON 166.—iu sounds like yŭ, in dĕl yŭm
Bdel lium

LESSON 167.—ON SLANDER AND MALICE.

1. Never speak ill of any man, woman, boy, girl, or neighbor, neither in their presence or absence.

2. Evil speaking is the most dishonorable act a person can be guilty of, and it shows a wicked disposition.

3. It is the destruction of peace and happiness in all civil societies: it disturbs the harmony of all friendly intercourse.

4. Boys tell their teachers untruths about their fellows, simply to have them punished.

5. This is a truly wicked act, and deserving of exemplary chastisement.

LESSON 168.—oa sounds like broad ăw.

brăwd	brăwd' lè	brăwd' swôrd	brăwd' wise
Broad	broad' ly	broad sword	broad wise
Groat	broad side	broad ness	a broad'

LESSON 169.—oa sounds like ô.

kòste	tòste	bòte	ôfe
Coast	toast	boat	oaf
Boast	shoal	float	gloat
Roast	groan	cloak	gloar

LESSON 170.—oa sounds like short ô, wès' kôt
Waist coat

LESSON 171.—oa sounds like short ũ, kũb' bũrd
Cup board

LESSON 172.—oe sounds like long ê.

fè' tũs	è dé' má	è sôf' à gũs
Foe tũs	oe de ma	oe soph a gus
Dysp noe a	oe il iad	oe dem a tous
An toe' ci	sub poe na	di ar rhoe' a

LESSON 173.—oe sounds like short ê.

ás sá	fêt' è dá	êd è mât' îk	êk ô nôm' è kâl
As a foet i da	oed e mat ic	oec o nom i cal	

LESSON 174.—oe sounds like long ô.

dò	hò	rò	thrò	bîl' bôse
Doe	hoe	roe	throe	bil boes
Foe	toe	joe	sloe	foe man

LESSON 175.—oe sounds like ôô.

shôô	kân nôô'	shôô' bôê	shôô' má kũr
Shoe	ca noe	shoe boy	shoe ma ker

LESSON 176.—oe sounds like short ù, in dũz
Does

LESSON 177.—oi sounds like é and èè.

shâm' mè	tũr kéeze'
Sham ois	tur kois

LESSON 178.—oi sounds like short ê, av êr dũ pôi's
in the antepenultimate syllable. av oir du pois

LESSON 179.—oi sounds like short î, in tũr' tĩz
Tor toise

LESSON 180.—oi sounds like ôé.

lôé' tũr ũr	nôé' zé nès	pôé' zn ũs
Loi ter er	noi si ness	poi son ous

LESSON 181.—oi sounds like ôé.

kũn jœn'	à vœd'	mè mœr
Con join	a void	me moir
Ad join	ac coil	re join
Con joint	en join	re coin
A noint	sub join	re coil
Ap point	tur moil	de spoil
A droit	em broil	re joice

LESSON 182.—SLOTHFUL PERSONS.

1. Ye who are delicate and fair,
Should smell and taste the morning air :
This will your nerves with vigor brace,
Improve and heighten every grace ;
2. Add to your breath a rich perfume,
And to your cheeks a fairer bloom ;
With lustre teach your eyes to glow,
And health and cheerfulness bestow.

LESSON 183.—oi sounds like wô.

dê vwôr'	rêz êr vwôr'
De voir	res er voir

LESSON 184.—oo sounds like long ô.

dôre	flore	dôre' kâse	blâk' môre
Door	floor	door case	black moor

LESSON 185.—ôô.

blôôm	skôôp	spôôn	lôôse	floodk
Bloom	scoop	spoon	loose	flook
Gloom	stoop	swoon	noose	crook
Broom	troop	stool	ooze	brook
Groom	swoop	spool	goose	snook
Boom	proof	brood	groove	shook

LESSON 186.—oo sounds like short û

blûd	fûd	fûd' gâte	blûd' dé
Blood	flood	flood gate	blood y

LESSON 187.—oo like obtuse û.

fût	wûl	hûd' wink	fût' hûld
Foot	wool	hood wink	foot hold
Good	wool' len	foot ing	wood bine
Wood	good ness	foot man	wood note
Stood	foot step	wood land	with stood'
Hood	wood en	wood lark	un der stood

LESSON 188.—ou sounds like broad âw.

râwt	sâwt	bâwt	bê thâwt'
Wrought	sought	bought	be thought
Ought	fought	thought	un bought
Brought	nought	be sought'	un thought

LESSON 189.—ou sounds like long ó.

kórse	kòrte	rè kórse'	mòre' níng
Course	court	re course	mour ning
Source	ourn	dis course	moul ding
Mourn	gourd	con' course	soul less
Poult	soul	moul der	mourn ful
Moult	four	shoul der	moul dy
Troul	mould	mourn er	court ly

LESSON 190.—ou sounds like òò.

kròòp	yòò	rà gòò'	bòò' zé
Croup	you	ra gout	bou sy
Soup	youth	car touch	tour ney
Bouse	your	un couth	thor ough
Wound	yours	sur tout	your self
Tour	fourbe	a mour	your selves
Group	through	ag group	par a mour

LESSON 191.—YOUNG GIRLS AND BOYS.

1. Dear children, your parents give you food, and fine clothes to wear.

2. They find you nice and warm beds to sleep and rest in, for your comfort.

3. They furnish you with every thing you want or stand in need of.

4. They likewise send you to school to learn that which is necessary for you to practice when you come to years of maturity.

5. You should obey them in all things.

LESSON 192.—The proper diphthong, ôû.

bôûnd	flôût	kôûn' tẽ	bôûnd' lês
Bound	flout	coun ty	bound less
Found	clout	foun dry	ground less
Hound	shout	rould ly	found ress
Mound	mount	sour ly	sound ness
Pound	gout	loud ly	count less
Round	pout	out cry	house less
Sound	scout	out line	doubt less
Proud	house	out side	sour ness
Cloud	grout	out gate	foul ness
Shroud	snout	out rage	mous e
Sprout	count	sound ly	out set
Douse	fount	mouse trap	out let

LESSON 193.—The proper diphthong, ôû.

âk kôûnt'	sûr rôûnd'	dîs kôûnt'
Ac count	sur round	dis count
A mount	un bound	dis mount
A bound	un found	sur mount
Around	un sound	re mount
A ground	im pound	re count
Re bound	com pound	e spouse
An nounce	con found	ca rouse
Pro nounce	re sound	a rouse
De nounce	pro found	de vout
Re bounce	pro pound	de flour

LESSON 194.—ou sounds like short ô.

shôk	kôf	lôk	hôk	trôf
Shough	cough	lough	hough	trough

LESSON 195.—ou sounds like short ū.

jŭst	rŭf	kŭp' pl	hŭs' wif
Joust	rough	cou ple	house wife
Young	tough	trou ble	bour geon
Scourge	slough	cour te sy	cour te ous
Touch	e nough'	nour ish	cour te san
Dou ble	ad journ	flour ish	coun try man
'Touch y jour'	ney	young est	en cour' age
Jour nal	coun' try	young ster	ac cou ple
Cous in	coup let	gour net	ad journ ment

LESSON 196.—MORAL TALES.

1. A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, only requires our silence, and costs us nothing.

2. Wisdom is gray hairs to a man, and an unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

3. Let reason go before every enterprise; and counsel before every action.

4. Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not assist in the day of trouble.

5. A friend cannot be known in prosperity, and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

6. He who discloses the secret of his friend, will lose his credit and confidence, and will never afterwards secure a valuable friend.

LESSON 197.—ou like the obtuse ô, as in pull.

shûd
Should

kûd
could

wûd
would

LESSON 198.—ow sounds like long ô.

blône	fîô' ing	lô' bêt	snô' bawl
Blown	flow ing	low bell	snow ball
Flown	crow ing	low less	low land
Shown	sow ing	bow sprit	snow y
Grown	mow ing	snow drop	slow ly
Stow	stow ing	snow broth	low ly
Throw	show ing	slow less	snow shoe
Show	blow ing	slow ish	low er

LESSON 199.—ow sounds like broad ôû.

krôûn' glâs	drôûn' ing	fîôû' ûr é
Crown glass	drown ing	flow er y
Crown scab	clown ish	bow er y
Crown works	dow dy	dow er y
Fowl er	drow sy	show er y
Gown man	cow pox	tow er y

LESSON 200.—ou sounds like short ô.

nôl' lédje	âk	nôl' lédje	âk	nôl' lédje	mènt
Know ledge	ac know ledge	ac know ledg	ment		

LESSON 201.—oy sounds like broad ôê.

klôê	lôê' al	êm plôê'	ân nôê'
Cloy	loy al	em ploy	an noy
Troy	loy al ty	al·loy	de stroy
Joy	loy al ly	ac cloy	dis loy al

LESSON 202.—ua sounds like long ú.

mân tú má' kûr
Man tua ma ker

LESSON 203.—ua sounds like wá.

dís swáde'	ás swádje' mēnt	dís swá'zhùn
Dis suade	as suage ment	dis sua sion
As suage	per sua ded	per sua der
Per suade	as sua ging	dis sua ded

LESSON 204.—ua sounds like broad wá.

kwám' ish	kwá' dránt	kwà' dráte
Qualm ish	qua drant	qua drate

LESSON 205.—THE SEASON OF AUTUMN.

1. Fading autumn, crowned with sheaves,
Withered flowers, and yellow leaves :
Landscape beauties, ripening corn
All the hills and fields adorn.
2. Autumn, dressed in fading bloom,
Hastens onward to the tomb :
Mellow fruit without alloy,
Health and melancholy joy.
3. Autumn, with her chilly breeze,
Strips the foliage off the trees :
All to common ruin yield,
Forest flowers and grassy field.
4. Fading autumn, fare thee well,
Sweetly sounds thy parting knell ;
Cold thy pressing winds that blow,
Mantling all the vales with snow.

LESSON 206.—ua sounds like short â.

gâr rân	tèè'	gâr' rân	tôr	gâr' rân	têd
Guar	an tee	guar	an tor	guar	an tied

LESSON 207.—ua sounds like wî.

lâng' gwîdje	lâng' gwîdj	lâng' gwîdje	mâs' têr
Lan	guage	lan	guaged lan guage mas ter

LESSON 208.—ua sounds like yâ.

gyâr' dâdje	gyâr' ship	gyâr' dê ân	ship
Guar	dage	guar	di an ship

LESSON 209.—ue sounds like long èè. ob lêédje'

Ob lige

LESSON 210.—ue sounds like short ê.

gês	gêst	gês' sîng	gês' sîr	gêr' dún
Guess	guest	gues	sing gues	ser guer don

LESSON 211.—ue sounds like ôô.

âk	krôô'	îm	brôô'	ûn	trôô'	kôn	strôô'
Ac	cruè	im	brue	un	true	con	strue

LESSON 212.—ue sounds like long û.

ên	dû'	ûn	dû'	sû	âv' è	nû
En	due	un	due	sue	av	e nue
Pur	sue	en	sue	a' que	rev	e nue
Sub	due	ar	gue	val' ue	ret	i nue

LESSON 213.—ue sounds like short û.

rô'	gûr	ê	tshêk' ûr	eks	tshêk' ûr
Ro	guer	y	cheq	uer	ex cheq uer

LESSON 214.—ue sounds like wè. kwè' ré

Que ry

LESSON 215.—ue sounds like wê.

kwêst	în	kwêst'	kôn' kwêst	rê	kwêst'
Quest	in	quest	con	quest	re quest'

LESSON 216.—ui sounds like short i.

gild	gilt	rò' gish	git tár
Guild	guilt	ro guish	gui tar'
Build	guil ty	guil less	buil' der
Built	guin ea	ro' guish ly	bis cuit

LESSON 217.—ui sounds like ôô.

brôôz	frôôt	rè krôôt	frôôt' fûl
Bruise	fruit	re cruit	fruit ful
Cruise	bruit	fruit' less	cruiser

LESSON 218.—ui sounds like long ú.

jûse	sûte	slûse	jû' sè	pûr sùte'
Juice	suit	sluice	jui cy	pur suit

LESSON 219.—ui sounds like wè.

swète èt wè'
Suite et ui

LESSON 220.—uy sounds like long é.

rò' gé plá' gé
Ro guy Pla guy

LESSON 221.—THE TEMPERATE MAN.

1. Fix on the course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

2. A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

3. Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand it well first, before you undertake to rebuke the evil.

4. It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and with every thing that sparkles and dazzles.

LESSON 222.—uy sounds like long i.

bi	bi' ŭr	bi' ing
Buy	buy er	buy ing

LESSON 223.—uy sounds like wé.

ôb' lô kwè	âl' lô kwè	vên trîl' ô kwè
Ob lo quy	al lo quy	ven trîl o quy
Col lo quy	am bil' o quy	so lil o quy

LESSON 224.—we sounds like short ũ. ân' sũr
An swer

LESSON 225.—wo sounds like long ô. sôrd
Sword

LESSON 226.—wo sounds like ôô. tồô
Two

LESSON 227.—wo sounds like ũp. tũp' pẽns
Two pence

A triphthong is the coalition of three vowels to form one sound, as eye, Ī.

LESSON 228.—aie sounds like long á, slá slaie.

LESSON 229.—eau sounds like long ô.

bô	bô rô'	bô môngde'
Beau	bu reau	beau monde
Beau ish	flam beau	port man teau

LESSON 230.—eau sounds like long ũ.

bũ' tẽ	bũ' tẽ fũl	bũ' tẽ fũl lẽ
Beau ty	beau ti ful	beau ti ful ly

LESSON 231.

Every object of creation
Can furnish hints to contemplation;
And from the most minute and mean,
A virtuous mind can morals glean.

LESSON 232.—*eu* sounds like short *û*.

gôr' jûs	fě lá' shûs	sě tá' shûs
Gor geous	fi la ceous	se ta ceous

LESSON 233.—*eye* sounds like long *i*.

i' bắwl	i' brắw	i' lắt	i' drắp
Eye eye ball	eye brow	eye let	eye drop

LESSON 234.—*ieu* sounds like long *û*.

lù	á dú'	pửr lú'	lù tẻn' ánt
Lieu	a dieu	pur lieu	lieu' ten ant*

* Lẻv tẻn' ánt is become obsolete.

LESSON 235.—*iew* sounds like long *u*.

vù	rẻ vủ'	vủ' lẻs	ỉn' tẻr vủ
View	re view	view less	in ter view

LESSON 236.—THE SUN.

1. Bright orb, all-glorious to behold;
Great central light of molten gold—
And nature, enthroned on high—
Proud monarch of the vaulted sky!
2. Bright orb with undiminished ray,
Thy reign is one eternal day.
All that have life must own thy power,
Earth, seas, and the opening flower.
3. Bright orb, we love to see thee rise
O'er mountains high and gilded skies:
This throbbing heart doth leap and burn,
And hails thee as a friend's return.
4. Bright orb, unmoved in boundless space,
Visions retire before thy face;
We see thee stand, with awe profound,
Dispensing light on all around.

LESSON 237.—iou sounds like short ũ.

grá' shûs	prish' ũs	é dá' shûs
Gra cious	prec ious	e da cious
Spa cious	of fi c' ious	se qua cious
Cap tious	li cen tious	te na cious
Frac tious	ca pá' cious	lo qua cious
Fac tious	ra pa cious	vo ra cious
Fic tious	au da cious	fe ro cious

LESSON 238.—iou sounds like yũ.

bil' yũs	pêr fêd' yũs	rê bêl' yũs
Bil ious	per fîd ious	re bell ious

LESSON 239.—oeu sounds like ô.

mân ô' vûr	mân ô' vûrd	mân ô' vring
Man oeu vre	man oeu vred	man oeu vring

LESSON 240.—uee sounds like êê.

pik' kêér	pik' kêér ũr	pik' kêér rôn
Piq ueer	piq ueer er	piq ueer roon

LESSON 241.

DIERESIS.

tè' dé ũs	à è' ré ál	dí à kò' dé ũm
Te di ous	a e ri al	di a co di um
O di ous	e o li an	bac cha na' li an
Co pi ous	a e ro naut	di a' ri an

LESSON 242.

Dieresitica is four vowels between two consonants.

fâr mâ kò' pè á	pâth ô pòè' è á
Phar ma co poe ia	path o poi e a
Pros o po poe' ia	gua ia' cum
Clay' ey	sea' ooze

VICARIOUS CONSONANTS.

LESSON 243.—b sounds like e. klime kòme
Climb comb

LESSON 244.—b sounds like t. sùt' tl
Sub' tle

LESSON 245.—c sounds like gk.

ŭngk tshù ŭs ŭngk tshù ós' é tē ŭngk' shŭn zingk
unc tu ous unc tu ós' i ty unc tion zinc

LESSON 246.—c sounds like h.

něsh' è ěnse pré' shé ěnse pré' shé ěnt
Nesc i ence pre sci ence pre sci ent

LESSON 247.—c sounds like k.

káb' ín ět kák' kl kân' nŭn kál' kdle
Cab in et cac kle can non cal cule

LESSON 248.—THE DUTY OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

1. You are elected by the people, or appointed and commissioned by government,
2. To administer justice, both civil and criminal, and to keep the peace ;
3. To punish offenders against the laws and ordinances which you have to execute.
4. Remember your solemn obligations ; point out your duty to your fellow-citizens.
5. In all litigious matters you will recommend reconciliation to each contending party.
6. You ought not to do any thing that will dishonor the trust reposed in you as a civil magistrate.

In this lesson, the author refers to John Walker's principles as they are laid down in his Dictionary; (see Principles, 538.) Syllabication will enable children to exhibit the exact pronunciation of words; (see likewise Principles, 542.) Syllabication is the picture of actual pronunciation. The same rule is inserted in Dr. Noah Webster's Pronouncing Dictionary. He divides also as Walker does: see Webster's division in the following words; ac id, plac id, so lic it, and pac i fy—pronounced as sid, not a cid, &c.

To place the *c* in the ultimate syllable would be a departure from the actual pronunciation. If such a separation of syllables will not point out the true sound of the word, we may be certain that such sound is unnatural, and arises from caprice—a cid instead of ac id; (see Walker's Principles, 75 and 76.) *a* has the long, open, slender sound, when ending an accented syllable—as pa per, ta per, a ble, and a cre. *a* has the long Italian sound in the following words, viz: fa ther, ma ster, pa pa, bra va, ga per, and ma ma; with their derivatives, as mas ter ly, fa ther ly, fa ther less, &c.; and their prefixes, as grand fa ther, grand pa pa, grand ma ma, and un der mas ter, which have the long sound of the Italian *a*, as in pa, far, tar, &c.

The second exceptions are when *a* follows *l*, *u*, and *w*, as in *la*, *qua* *dron*, and *wa* *ter*, where *a* has the long and broad sound of the German *a*, as in *law*, *saw*. And *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, sounds like *s*, *sh*, *ss*, *tsh*, and *z*; (see the Index of this Book, letter *c*.) If the *c* ends a syllable, and the next syllable commences with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the *c* slides into *s*, as *rec i* *pros i* *ty*, pronounced *res e* *pros e* *te*, *im plic it*. It agrees with *ac id*, as *as sid*.

Orthography and orthoepy, by their syllabication, ought to be twin sisters, and every word should be divided so as to give it an accurate and a natural pronunciation—as *so lic it*, not *so li cit*. In the first and third syllables the word *re ci* *proc i* *ty* has the long vowel sound in *re* and *pro*; but in the correct pronunciation, the first and third syllables have the short sound, by dividing it *rec i* *proc i* *ty*, and pronouncing it *res e* *pros e* *te*. The modern rule of syllabication reunites orthography and orthoepy, and gives each syllable the same quantity, and likewise the long and short sound of each syllable, both in spelling and pronouncing.

By the old rule, the vowel *a*, when it ended an accentual syllable, was long or short according to caprice, as *a cid*, *a corn*, *a gile*, *a cre*,

le ger, le gal, fri gid, fri day, lo gic, lo cal: but the new improved rule is thus; ac id, a corn, ag ile, a cre, leg er, le gal, frig id, fri day, log ic, lo cal.

Bishop Lowthe, in his Grammar, has given the rules of syllabication; that every word ought to be divided so as to give it the exact pronunciation, without any regard to preserving the root of the word: for example, in out rage the accent is on the first syllable in the root; but in the derivative word, when we add ous to it, then the accent falls on the second syllable, and the ge changes from the second to the third syllable, as out ra ge ous, not out rage ous.

The roots of words are no criterion for syllabication or accentuation; but words should be so divided, that the letters in each syllable form the true and natural pronunciation.

The aforesaid rule, both Dr. Webster and Walker have adopted as their standard of syllabication and pronunciation. When *e*, *i*, and *y*, are preceded by *cc*, the first *c* takes the sound of *k*, and the second that of *s*, as in ac cent, pronounced ak sent.

The venerable Dr. Noah Webster has gone to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns." He died in 1843.

LESSON 249.—c sounds like short s.

às' sld	è lis'slt	mòr dàs' è té
Ac id	e lic it	mor dac i ty
Plac id	so lic it	o pac i ty
Doc ile	il lic it	lo quac i ty
Ac id ness	im plic it	ve rac i ty
Pac i fy	ex plic it	so lic it ed
Lac e rate	in doc ile	mu nic i pal
Mac e rate	ca pac i ty	so lic i tude
Prec i pice	fu gac i ty	par tic i pate
Rec i pe	nu gac i ty	lu bric i ty
Dec i mate	ra pac i ty	di lac e rate
Vac il late	sa gac i ty	a troc i ty

CHEMISTRY—CHIMISTRY—CHYMISTRY.*

It may be defined the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the changes of constitution which their mutual action produces; and relates to those operations by which the intimate nature of bodies is changed, or by which they acquire new names. It is likewise the art or process by which the different substances found in mixed bodies are separated from each other by means of fire: as oil, ashes, or alkali, and water, compounded, produce soap.

* The orthography of this word is not settled.

LESSON 250.—c sounds like sharp s.

pêr nîs' è tè	sè kwás' è tè	rûs tîs' è tè
Per nic i ty	se quac i ty	rus tic i ty
Tri plic i ty	vi vac i ty	sim plic i ty
Fê lic i ty	ve loc i ty	an tic i pate
Du plic i ty	fe roc i ty	so lic it ous
Me dic i nal	e dac i ty	ca pac i tate
Fe lic i tous	ex plic it ly	rec i proc i ty
So lic i tor	ver tic i ty	mac er a' tion
Fe lic i tate	im plic it ly	vac il la tion

LESSON 251.—c sounds like sh.

glà'shè àte	dîs sò'shè àte	glà shè à' shûn
Gla ci ate	dis so ci ate	glà ci a tion
Ap pre' ci ate	e ma ci ate	as so ci a tion
As so ci ate	an nun ci ate	brag ga do ci o
Con so ci ate	so' ci a bly	e nun ci ate

LESSON 252.—c sounds like t.

vî't' tîz	vî't' tî lûr	vî't' tî lîng
Vic tuals	vic tual ler	vic tual ling

LESSON 253.—c sounds like tsh. vê ò lôn tshêl' lô

Vi o lon cel lo

Ver mi cel li

LESSON 254.—c sounds like z.

size	dîz zêrn'	dîz zêrn' mënt	sâk'krè fîze
Sice	dis cern	dis cern ment	sac ri fice
Suf fice'	dis cern er	dis cern ing	sac ri fi cer

LESSON 255.—THE DUTY OF A JUDGE.

1. Judges of the courts of record, and judicial officers, are appointed by government.

2. Remember, Judge, that the government has reposed confidence in you to administer justice impartially to the rich and the poor.

3. Be friendship and attachment ever so great with one of your compeers,

4. Let not the least shadow of partiality impede or sway your judicial decisions.

5. Let not silver or gold seduce you from the path of duty.

6. A judge's decision should be like the rain and dew of heaven, that descends alike upon the rich and the poor.

7. When a prisoner is arraigned before the bar of justice for a charge or crime whose penalty will be life or death,

8. Let the judge's decision be mild towards the prisoner, lest he imbrue his hands in innocent blood.

9. Better that a hundred guilty persons escape, than that one innocent person should suffer.

10. An intelligent and upright judge is the strongest pillar that can sustain human society: he preserves order, harmony, security, and peace.

11. An honest judge is the noblest work of God, and an honor to the government that appoints him.

LESSON 256.—d sounds like hard g.

háng' kǔr tshǐf
Hand ker chief

LESSON 257.—d sounds like j.

vêr' jûre	pên' jû lûm	âr' jû ûs nês
Ver dure	pen du lum	ar du ous ness
Or dure	cor di al	ob du ra cy
Ob du rate	gra di ent	com pen' di um
Pen du lous	ar du ous ly	com pen di ous
Ar du ous	ob du rate ly	o be di ent
Ver du rous	o be' di ence	ob du rate ness

LESSON 258.—d sounds like dj.

trid' jû ân	âs sîd' jû ûs	êd jû kâ' shûn
Trid u an	as sid u ous	ed u ca tion
Ed u cate	in cred u lous	mod u la tion
Mod u late	re sid u a ry	re sid u al
Cred u lous	as sid u lous ly	ed u ca ted

LESSON 259.—d sounds like t.

SYNECPHONESSES.

â bâste'	rê prôtsh'	dîs pênst'
A based	re proached	dis pensed
Dis graced	en grossed	dis missed
Dis placed	en forced	con vinced
Mis placed	re duced	ex pressed
Re placed	se duced	im pressed
Ef faced	de duced	pro fessed
De based	in duced	sup pressed
De faced	con duced	re versed
Es caped	pro duced	re marked

LESSON 260.—f sounds like v.

ôv
Of

When this preposition is in composition at the end of a word, it has the sound of ôff, as in whêrêôff, thêrêôff.

LESSON 261.—g hard, before e, i, and y.

gêtt' tîng	tî' gûr	bê gîn' nîng
Get' ting	ti ger	be gin ning
Giv er	ea ger	gid' di ly
Fin ger	mea ger	gid' di ness
Youn ger	gew gaw	gib' bous ness
Youn gest	be gin'	gib' ber ish
Get ter	for give'	be get' ter
Gib cat	be get'	be gin' ner
Swing er	for get'	for get ful

LESSON 262.—A WISE MAN, ETC.

1. A wise man, woman, boy, or girl, will desire no more than that he or she may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

2. A contented mind and a good conscience will make a person happy in all conditions.

3. Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood and honorable old age.

4. No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you his benefactor.

5. Nothing so engages one's affection as a polite address and a graceful conversation.

LESSON 263.—g hard, before e, i, and y.

giv	slûg' gîsh	drûg' gîst	fîng' gûrd
Give	slug gish	drug gist	fin gered
Gilt	stag gers	mug gish	lin ger
Gild	strag gler	wag gish	gel der
Gift	brag gart	hig gler	gel ding
Gimp	crag ged	crag gy	gib ber
Gills	hog gish	shag gy	gim let
Gibbe	dig ger	flag gy	giz zard
Girth	beg gar	quag gy	gib bous
Geld	pig gin	swag gy	gid dy
Gelt	rig ger	snag gy	an ger
Get	dig ging	scrag gy	tar get
Gig	rig ging	bog gy	con ger
Geese	dog gish	dreg gy	lon ger
Gear	hog herd	twig gy	stron ger
Gig gler	rig gish	knag gy	lon gest
Brag ger	big gin	clog gy	stron gest
Lag ger	rig let	fog gy	gif ted
Swag ger	nog gin	jag gy	giv ing
Dog ger	dog ged	bug gy	bun gler
Cog ger	rag ged	mug gy	sing er
Jog ger	scrag ged		gild ing

LESSON 264.—g hard, before e, i, and y.

bêg' gâr lê	slûg' gîsh lê	lôg' gêr hêd
Beg gar ly	slug gish ly	log ger head
Nig gard ly	hog gish ly	slug gish ness
Rug ged ly	dog ged ly	wag gish ness

LESSON 265.—g soft, sounds like j.

aje	hêdje	brîdje	jêm	trûdje
Age	hedge	bridge	gem	trudge
Cage	edge	fringe	germe	judge
Rage	wedge	hinge	gin	sludge
Sage	ledge	singe	gill	surge
Strange	pledge	twinge	tinge	drudge
Range	sedge	bilge	midge	spunge
Gibe	sledge	ridge	gire	plunge

LESSON 266.—SPRING.

1. Lo, spring returns upon the breeze,
From southern isles and orange trees,
To melt the snow and dress the bowers,
And spread around her wreath of flowers.
2. Spring, thy wild and flowing song,
Echoes sweetly loud and long.
Dressed in all their robes of green,
Hills and valleys now are seen.
3. Spring, thy bloom is ever new,
Wet with showers and morning dew ;
While thy warm and joyous sun,
Allures to labor every one.
4. Spring, with new-born beauties teem,
Grass, green fields, and running stream :
While joy illumines the humble cot,
The heart is cold that loves thee not.

LESSON 267.—g sounds like j.

àd' àje	pù' sêl àje	hêm' ô ràje
Ad age	pu cel age	hem or rhage
Pres age	mu ci lage	bar on age
Scu tage	pa ren tage	sax i frage
Ad van tage	vil lan age	os si frage
Vas sal age	her mit age	em bas sage
Ap pa nage	pu pil age	par son age
Eq ui page	her i tage	con cu' bi nage

LESSON 268.—g sounds like dj.

vîd' jîl	lêd' jè bl	vêd' jè tà bl
Vig il	leg i ble	veg e ta ble
Sig il	rig id ly	leg is la tive
Dig it	trag e dy	vig i lant ly
Frig it	prog e ny	leg is la tor
Leg er	log i cal	pro dig' ious
Mag ic	mag i cal	ar mig' er ous
Frag ile	trag i cal	re lig ious
Log ic	reg i ment	in dig è nous
Trag ic	vig i lant	ver tig in ous
Ag i tate	vig i lance	bel lig er ant
Mag is trate	flag el late	re lig ious ly
Leg is late	flag e let	pro dig ious ly
Veg e tate	frig id ness	il leg i ble
Cog i tate	rig id ness	re frig er ant
Reg is try	reg is ter	o rig i nal ly

LESSON 269.—g sounds like zh.

rôðzhe ò ráwn' zhêr è mè nâzhe' mên ázhê' úr è
Rouge o ran ger y me nage men ag er ie

LESSON 270.—h sounds like p.

shêp' pûrd shîp' pûrd îsh shîp' pûr dês
Shep herd shep herd ish shep her dess

LESSON 271.—h sounds like y.

yú' mûr yú' mûr îst yú' mûr ús
Hu mor hu mor ist hu mor ous
Hu mor al hu mor some hu mor ous ly

LESSON 272.—j sounds like dj. prôd' jêct

Pro ject

LESSON 273.—j sounds like y. hâl lê lôð yâ'

Hal le lu jah

LESSON 274.—l sounds like w. fâw' kn hâw' sûr

Fal con hal ser

LESSON 275.—THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. The governor, in most of the states, is elected by the people, in the others he is appointed by the legislature.

2. He is commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the state.

3. He is to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

4. He has the power of pardoning offenders against the laws, or of commuting their punishment.

5. He has the power to convene the legislature. in case of necessity.

LESSON 276.—n sounds like ng.

bângk	stângk	îngk	slingk	mûngk
Blank	stank	ink	slink	monk
Drank	clank	pink	skink	hunks
Hank	flank	sink	stink	shrunk
Lank	plank	tink	twink	spunk
Sank	brank	wink	prink	trunk
Shank	crank	mink	kink	drunk
Slank	rank	brink	clink	slunk
Bank	thank	drink	chink	stunk
Twank	prank	shrink	spink	sunk
Spank	tank	blink	tinct	bunk
Frank	shrank	link	zinc	junk

LESSON 277.—n sounds like ng.

ângk' ùr	âng' gl	âng' glûr	mîng' gl
Ank' er	an gle	an gler	min gle
Bank er	dan gle	dan gler	din gle
Cank er	stran gle	stran gler	gin gle
Flank er	fan gle	man gler	shin gle
Spank er	man gle	jan gler	frank lin
Hank er	jan gle	man gling	tin gle
Bank rupt	span gle	fan gled	min gler
Blank et	san guine	clan gor	sprin kle
Dank ish	lan guid	an gry	trin ket
Crank ness	cran kle	lan guor	con cord
Frank ness	ban quet	man go	hun gered
Lank ness	lank ly	gan grene	hun gry

LESSON 278.—q sounds like k.

kwák	kwél	kwík	kwáke	kwéén
Quack	quell	quick	quake	queen
Quench	quern	quit	quote	quot ed

LESSON 279.—THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF A CONSTABLE.

In former ages, this was an office held by the nobility of England.

2. But in the present age, the office is held by the mediocrity, chosen by the people or the courts.

3. They are conservators of the peace, and are to execute civil and criminal process.

4. This office is generally considered, by the community, to be the most inferior office in the civil department.

5. Yet, in point of authority, it is the highest office in the United States.

6. In case of a riot or disturbance of the peace, the constable can lawfully command, if present, the president of the United States, the vice-president, the governor, the chancellor, or the judges of the supreme court, to assist in its suppression.

7. And if they refuse or neglect to assist him, he can have them punished by law for disobeying his lawful mandate.

The hypercritic will object to the following syllabication, because he has not seen the words divided so before. The rule for the quantity of sound on accented syllables is this: if the accent fall on a syllable that has only one vowel without a consonant, the sound will be long—as *e' qui nox*; but the first syllable of *eq' ui ty* is the accentual syllable, and is short; the *e* must have a consonant to shorten the sound; the *e* standing independent of a consonant the sound must be long, as it is in *e qui nox*.

Walker (in his *Principles*, 542,) says syllabication is the picture of actual pronunciation, and Dr. Webster has adopted the same system.

Will a child pronounce the words *e' qui nox* and *e' qui ty*, both being divided alike—will he pronounce the first long and the second short, with the same syllabication? The presumption is that he will pronounce them both long. Not so, however, if the first is divided *e' qui nox*, and the second *eq' ui ty*, and the pronunciation placed over the syllables.

The q sounds like k and kk.

LESSON 280.—q sounds like kk.

lik'kwid	lik'kwé dâte	êk'kwè tá bl
Liq uid	liq ui date	eq ui ta ble
Liq our	liq uid ness	an tiq ui ty
Eq ui ty	in iq ui ty	ob liq ui ty
Liq ue fy	in iq ui tous	seq ues tra' tion

LESSON 281.—s sounds like sh.

sên' shûre	shûre	sên' shû ál
Cen sure	sure	sen su al
Ten sure	en sure'	in su lar
Re as sure	un sure	in su la' tor
Tis sue	sure' ness	cen' su ra ble
Sure ly	su gar	sen su al ly
Sure ty	en su' rance	sen su al ist
Cen su rer	en su rer	in su la ted

THE ALPHABET.

Quintus Curtius assures us, that the Phœnicians were the first inventers of letters, and the first that ever communicated the knowledge of them to others.

“Phœnicians first, if ancient fame be true,
 The secret history of letters knew;
 They first, by sounds, by various lines design'd,
 Express'd the meaning of the thinking mind;
 The power of words by figures rude convey'd,
 And useful science everlasting made.”

LESSON 282.—s sounds like z.

hêdz	vûze	dîz bûd'	dîz grâse'
Heads	views	dis bud	dis grace
Sieves	ea sy	dis burse'	be trays
Tubs	grea sy	dis gust	dis may
Suds	quea sy	re sent	dis robe
His	dis solve	re serve'	sup pose
Ribs	ab solve	dis join	pre pose
Cribs	re solve	dis joint	re pose
Chasm	dis lodge	dis gôrge	de pose
Means	dis rank	pre sume	pro pose
Seams	dis band	dis like	im pose
Rays	dis arm	re side	op pose
Ways	dis bench	de sire	com pose
Dues	pos sess	dis dain	fore close

LESSON 283.—THE DUTY OF THE CHANCELLOR.

1. The chancellor is appointed by the executive or legislature. He has only jurisdiction of civil causes.

2. His duty is to examine carefully all complaints that are brought before him.

3. The chancellor has to execute a double duty :

4. He has to execute the office of a judge, and likewise perform the duty of a juror.

5. The chancellor holds a court of equity on such suits as cannot be adjudicated in the courts of common law.

LESSON 284.—s sounds like z.

sǐz' zǔrz	tshèé' zèz	dǐz á' bl
Scis sors	chee ses	dis a ble
Hus sy	pri ces	re fu sal
Bitches	mi ser	re pri sal
Boxes	ca ges	pro po sal
Mor als	dai sy	di vi sor
Dis mal	pres ent	dis as ter
Com mas	pris moid	dis ỏr der
An nals	cho sen	dis mem ber
Res in	den tals	re sem ble
Nos le	ỏt wards	dis grà cer
Gris ly	hou sing	re sent ment

LESSON 285.—s sounds like zh ; u, after r, sounds like ỏỏ ;
x sounds like ks.

ẻks klủ' zhủn	dẻ trỏỏ' zhủn	ẻks plỏ' zhủn
Ex clu sion	de tru sion	ex plo sion
Ef fu sion	in tru sion	ar ro sion
Il lu sion	pro tru sion	cor ro sion
Per tu sion	ob tru sion	ad he sion
Dif fu sion	e lủ' sion	in he sion
Con clu sion	pre clu sion	co he sion
Con fu sion	e va sion	per sua sion
Con tu sion	oc ca sion	af fu sion
Col lu sion	per va sion	al lu sion
Pro fu sion	in va sion	trans fu sion
De lu sion	a bra sion	ob tu sion
In fu sion	e ro sion	suf fu sion

LESSON 286.—s sounds like zh, x like ks.

klò' zhùre	dìz klò' zhùre	êks pò' zhùre
Clo sure	dis clo sure	ex po sure
En clo' sure	dis po sure	com po sure

LESSON 287.—s sounds like zz.

rè pòz' zit	rèz' zè dù	rèz zīg nà' shùn
Re pos ite	res i due	res ig na' tion

LESSON 288.

In this lesson, the s has the hissing sound in the nouns, but the flat sound of s, or that of z, in the verbs.

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
grèse	grèze	êks kùse'	êks kùze'
Grease	grease	ex cuse	ex cuse
Close	close	ref' use	re fuse
House	house	dis use'	dis use'
Louse	louse	mis use	mis use
Mouse	mouse	a buse	a buse
Use	use	prem' ise	pre mise'
Rise	rise	ex' er cise	ex' er cise

LESSON 289.

THE DUTY OF SCHOLARS TO THEIR TEACHERS.

1. Remember, dear children, that your parents have selected a teacher to instruct you in all the necessary branches of literature.

2. You will respect and obey all his commands, and perform them with pleasure.

LESSON 290.—t sounds like f.

ôf' fên	sôf' fên	sôf' fên ũr	ôf' fên tîmz
Of ten	sof ten	sof ten er	of ten times

LESSON 291.—t sounds like s.

brîs' sl	bûs' sl	jôs' sl	kris' sn
Bris tle	bus tle	jos tle	chris ten
Gris tle	hus tle	thros tle	hàs ten
Whis tle	rus tle	fas ten	fore cas tle
Nes tle	ijs tle	lis ten	un fas ten
This tle	cas tle	glis ten	mois ten

LESSON 292.—t before i, the t sounds like sh.

sà'shè àte	sà shè à' shûn	né gò'shè àte
Sa ti ate	sa ti a tion	ne go ti ate
Spa ti ate	ex pa ti ate	ne go ti a tor
Ra ti o	in gra ti ate	ne go ti a' tion
In it' i ate	in sa ti ate	sub stan ti ate

LESSON 293.—t sounds natural.

lî'têr rá túre	îm' má túre	kwód' rá túre
Lit er a ture	im' ma ture	quad ra ture
Por trai ture	ju di ca ture	prel a ture
Nu tri ture	tem per a ture	sig na ture
Lig a ture	in ves' ti ture	pre ma ture

LESSON 294.

JOY AND SORROW CONTRASTED.

How like the fleeting winds away
 Do years of joy depart;
 But oh! how slowly does one day,
 Move to the mournful heart!

LESSON 294.—t sounds like tsh.

nà' tshùre	pik' tshùre	stát' tshùte
Na ture	pic ture	stat ute
Cap ture	mix ture	sculp ture
Rap ture	tex ture	ven ture
Frac ture	fix ture	crea ture
Pas ture	scrip ture	fea ture
Ves ture	cul ture	tain ture
Ges ture	vul ture	pôs ture
Lec ture	struc ture	tôr ture
Ven ture	junc ture	join ture
Tinc ture	punc ture	mois ture

LESSON 295.—THE DUTY OF TEACHERS TO THEIR SCHOLARS.

1. Teachers, you are employed by parents or their guardians, to instruct their children.

2. It is your duty to keep your school in good order. The laws of your school must be put in force.

3. Where there is no order there can be no improvement.

4. Every teacher must be examined by persons appointed by law; and if qualified, receive a certificate of his qualification and good moral character.

5. Ladies must likewise be examined and licensed, as aforesaid, before they can receive any public money for their services.

LESSON 295.—t before u, sounds like tsh.

akt' tshù ál lé	kâ pítsh' ú láte	tém pès' tshù ùs
Ac tu al ly	ca pit u late	tem pes tu ous
Mu tu al ly	per pet u ate	vo lup tu ous
Vir tu al ly	con grat u late	ad ven tur ous
Vir tu ous ly	in fat u ate	im pet u ous
Stat u a ry	ex pos tu late	con temp tu ous
Tit u la ry	ac cen tu ate	pre sump tu ous
Nat u ral ize	ef fec tu ate	un vir tu ous
Ag ri cul ture	con jec tu ral	un nat u ral
Spir it u al	per pet u al	ca pit u lar
Spir it u ous	con nat u ral	ad ven tu rer
Nat u ra list	ha bit u al	ad ven ture some
Nat u ral ly	e ven tu al	tu mul tu ous
Stat u tor y	ef fec tu al	con stit u ent

LESSON 296.—t sounds like w.

é klâw'

E clat

LESSON 297.—w sounds like z.

hûz' zîf

House wife

LESSON 298.—x sounds like ghsh.

ângh' shûs	ângh' shûs lé	ângh' shûs nès
Anx ious	anx ious ly	aux ious ness

LESSON 298.—THE DUTY OF A WITNESS IN COURT.

Upon the performance of the solemn obligation you have taken, to declare the truth, your future happiness or misery will depend. Wo! to that wicked person who knowingly and wilfully swears falsely.

LESSON 299.—x sounds like gz.

êgz âlt'	êgz 1st'	êgz hîb' it
Ex alt	ex ist	ex hib it
Ex haust	ex ert	ex am ple
Ex hort	ex ult	ex un dâte
Ex hâle	ex âct' ed	lux u ri ance
Ex ile	ex er' tion	lux u ri ant
Ex olve	ex am ine	lux u ri ate
Ex iled	ex act ly	lux u ri ous

LESSON 300.—x sounds like k.

êk size'	êk slze' mân	êk site' mânt
Ex cise	ex cise man	ex cite ment
Ex ceed	ex ci ter	ex ci ting
Ex cite	ex cee ding	ex cêp ted
Ex cept	ex cep ting	ex cep tive
Ex cess	ex cep tion	ex cep tions
Ex cel	ex' cel lence	ex cep tor

LESSON 301.—THE OCEAN, IN PROSE.

1. The ocean covers a much greater space of the globe than the land.

2. There are five oceans, viz: the Atlantic or Western ocean, the Pacific ocean, the Indian ocean, the Northern ocean, and the Southern ocean.

3. The area of the water or oceans, is supposed to be eighty-five millions of square miles in extent, and twenty-one millions of cubical miles in solidity.

LESSON 302.—x sounds like ks.

êks pând'	êks tshàng'e'	êks pânje'	êks tîngkt
Ex pand	ex change	ex punge	ex tinct
Ex panse	ex plain	ex tract	ex tend
Ex tant	ex claim	ex pense	ex pulse
Ex pect	ex treme	ex press	ex ude
Ex tol	ex ceed	ex cuss	ex t ³ ort
Ex tern	ex plode	ex clude	ex p ³ ound
Ex pel	ex plore	ex quire	ex pl ³ oit
Ex pert	ex pose	ex pire	ex trude

LESSON 303.—x sounds like ksh.

dè flêk' shûre	flûk' shûn	dè flûk' shûn
De flex ure	flux ion	de flux ion
Nox ious ly	nox ious	nox ious ness

LESSON 304.—x sounds like s.

bôés

Beaux

LESSON 305.—x sounds like z.

zêr' zêz	zîs' tûs	zèn ó' fôn	zé ró' têz
Xer xes	xys ter	Xen o phon	xe ro tes

LESSON 306.—z sounds like t. mêt sò tîn' tò

Mez zo tin to

LESSON 307.—z sounds like tsh. tshé kéén'

Ze chin

LESSON 308.—z sounds like zh.

â' zhûre	râ' zhûre	sê' zhûre	grâ' zhûr
A zure	ra zure	sei zure	gra zier

THE DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

LESSON 309.—bb sounds like b.

èb

Ebb

LESSON 310.—cc sounds like kk.

âk kôst'	âk kôm' plîsh	âk kôr' dânsè
Ac cost	ac com plish	ac cor dance

LESSON 311.—cc sounds like ks.

âk sêpt'	âk sês'	âk sês' shûn	âk sècè'
Ac cept	ac cess	ac ces sion	ac cede
Flac' cid	ac cent	ac cend'	ac cite

LESSON 312.—THE OCEAN, IN PROSE.

1. What flood is that, whose waters roar,
And beat so hard against the shore ?
It is the ocean long and wide,
Swept by the winds and swelling tide.
2. Over that dark and rolling sea,
That has so little charm for me,
Allured by wealth upon the wave,
When but a plank above the grave,
3. We see how comes this troubled deep !
So restless that it cannot sleep,
That when the gathering tempest breaks
Upon her breast her anger wakes.
4. And were these billows always so ?
And where these troubled waters flow,
Has sorrow not profusely shed
Its tribute o'er the sleeping dead ?

LESSON 313.—ch sounds like dge. òs' tridge
Os trich

LESSON 314.—ch sounds like k.

àke	dís' tìk	òr' kâ nêt
Ache	dis tich	or cha net
Scheme	e poch	or ches' tra
Christ	chem ist	nau' ma chy
Chyle	christ mas	mon ar chy
Chyme	cha os	och i my
Chrome	cho rus	al che my
Schòòl	to parch	chem is try
Chòrd	tech nics	pol ar chy
Ar' chives	chron i cal	hi e rarch
Li lach	tech ni cal	an ar chy
Te trarch	mach i nal	tet rar chy
An arch	lach ry mal	pa tri arch
Mon arch	bac cha nals	te trar chate
Chron ic	chron i cle	chrys o lite
Mas tich	char ac ter	chi me' ra

LESSON 315.—PARENTAL AFFECTION.

1. The affection of parents is often too great.
2. They indulge children to their ruin.
3. Parents ought to love their children, and speak kindly and friendly to them.
4. But when a parent orders a child to do a thing, he or she should see that the command is instantly obeyed, without a resort to coaxing or flattery.

LESSON 316.—ch sounds like k.

pŭl' krè tûde	âl' kè mîzt	sî ôm'mâ kè
Pul chri tude	al che mist	sci om a chy
Sac cha rine	me chan' ic	lo gom a chy
An cho ress	arch an gel	mo nom a chy
Cham o mile	chro nom' e ter	the om a chy
An cho rage	hi e rar' chi cal	hi e rar' chy
San da rach	pa tri ar' chal	ol i gar' chy
Sen es chal	pa ren' chy ma	eu chol' o gy
Sheet an chor	pyr o tech' nics	pyr o tech' ny
Cat e chist	pa' tri arch ship	pa tri ar' chy
Harp si chord	pe te' chi al	chro nol' o gy
On y cha	pa ro chi al	cho rog' ra phy
An cho rite	pa ren chy mous	me chan' i cal ly

LESSON 317.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. He is elected, with the president, for four years.

2. He is the chairman or speaker of the senate.

3. In case of sickness, inability, impeachment, resignation, or death of the president,

4. Then the vice-president performs the duties of the president.

5. In case of sickness, death, resignation, or when the vice-president shall exercise the office as president,

6. Then the senate shall choose a vice-president, who must be one of their members.

LESSON 318.—ch sounds like sh.

bráns ^h	kwěns ^h	běns ^h	flins ^h	blótsh
Branch	quench	bench	finch	blotch
Blanch	stench	wench	inch	notch
Stanch	trench	ketch	clinch	scotch
Batch	drench	finch	pinch	crotch
Hatch	vetch	hitch	bitch	dutch
Latch	tench	winch	witch	crutch
Match	retch	fitch	flitch	bunch
Patch	etch	pitch	switch	hunch
Catch	stretch	itch	stitch	lunch
Chad	belch	milch	ditch	punch

LESSON 319.—ch sounds like sh.

sháze	brán' shŭr	má shéén' ŭr é
Chaise	bran cher	ma chin er y
Cha made'	chanc rous	chi ca ner y
Cham paign'	linch pin	in trench ment
Chi cane	stanch er	in trench ant
Chan de lier'	stanch ness	un quench' a ble
Chev a lier	stanch less	in trench' ing
Chi ca' nar	drench er	quench' a ble
Ma chin' ist	stench ing	pinch pen ny

LESSON 320.—ON CORRUPTION.

Judges and senates have been bought for gold,
Esteem and love were never sold.

Now Europe laurels on their brows behold,
But stained with blood, or ill exchanged for gold.

LESSON 321.—ch sounds like tsh

tsháfe	tshéér	ártsh	tshíl	tshûrtsh
Chafe	cheer	arch	chill	church
Chase	cheese	larch	chints	chub
Chair	cheek	march	chip	chum
Chain	speech	parch	chin	churl
Child	beech	starch	chit	churn
Chime	leech	chard	rich	chunk
Chine	screech	chark	chink	such
Chide	breech	charm	chick	chuck
Cheap	peach	char	check	chuff
Cheat	preach	chart	perch	much
Chaste	beach	torch	chest	chess

LESSON 322.—DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. The executive power is vested in a president of the United States of America.

2. He must be born in the United States, of the age of thirty-five years, and a legal voter.

3. He is elected for four years by the electors chosen by the suffrages of the people of each state.

4. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States,

5. And of the militia of the several states, when called into actual service.

6. The president and senate appoint the officers, and the president commissions them.

7. The president can pardon convicts.

LESSON 323.—ch sounds like tsh.

tshâl' lénje	tshâr' já bl	tshàmé' bér fêl lò
Chal lenge	char gea ble	cham ber fel' low
Chand ler	char ming ness	cham ber lain ship
Chap ter	char ming ly	change a ble ness
Chap let	char i ty	char i ta ble ness
Chap el	chan cer y	char gea ble ness
Cher ish	chas ti ty	chick en heart ed
Chick en	chap el ry	treach er ous ness
Chis el	chan cel lor	treach er ous ly
Ur chin	char i ot	an' ti cham ber
Chest nut	cham pi on	chan' cel lor ship
Chim ney	chal len ger	chim' ney sweep' er
Cher ub	chas tise ment	chat el lan y

LESSON 324.—dd sounds like d. ád ód
Add odd

LESSON 325.—ff sounds like f.

shêr' íf	târ' íf	dîs' tâf	plâne' tíf
Sher iff	tar iff	dis taff	plain tíff

LESSON 326.—gg sounds like dj.

ád' jûr áte	ád' jên nûr á' shûn
Ag ger ate	ag gen er a' tion
Ex ag' ge rate	ex ag ger a tion

LESSON 327.—gg sounds like gj.

sûg jêst'	sûg jês' shûn	sûg jês têd'
Sug gest	sug ges tion	sug ges ted
Sug ges tive	sug ges ter	sug gil atc

LESSON 328.—gh sounds like f.

lâf	lâf' tûr	lâf' a bl
Laugh	laugh er	laugh a ble
Laugh ter	laugh ing	laugh ing ly

LESSON 329.—gh sounds like g.

gôte	gâst' lê	gâst' nês	gêr' kin
Ghost	ghast ly	ghast ness	gher kin

LESSON 330.—gh sounds like h.

pôðh
Pugh

LESSON 331.—gh sounds like p.

hik' kûp
Hic cough

LESSON 332.—WINTER.

1. Winter, cold and chilling hour,
Comes disrobing leaf and flower ;
Desolation sweeps the plain,—
Nature sleeps to wake again.
2. Winter's freezing, cheerless day,
Drives our summer joys away ;
While running brooks and fields around
Are all in icy fetters bound.
3. Winter, we see thee spread thy wing
Prostrate before the blooming spring ;
And e'er the sunny morn of May,
In sorrow weep thyself away

LESSON 333.—ll sounds like l.

pủl	fủl	bủl	wủl	smỏl	stỏl
Pull	full	bull	wall	small	stall

LESSON 334.—ll sounds like wl.

skỏwl	skỏwl' ỉng	gỏwl' ỉng	cỏwl' ỉng
Scall	scall ing	gall ing	call ing

LESSON 335.—mp sounds like n. kỏn trỏl' ử

Comp trol ler

LESSON 336.—mp sounds like wng. ỏde dẻ kỏwng'

Aid de camp

LESSON 337.—ph sounds like f.

fỏ' lỏnks	hỉ' fẻn	fỉl' tử	fẻg' mỏn
Pha lanx	hy phen	phil ter	phleg mon
Pha rynx	phi al	phos phor	phren sy
Phe nix	tro phy	phys ic	or phan
Pha sis	stro phe	phan tom	phon ics
Pha ros	phra ses	phan tasm	phren tic

LESSON 338.—ph sounds like p.

dỉp' thỏng	trỉp' thỏng	dỉp' thỏn' gỏl
Diph thong	triph thong	diph thon gal

LESSON 339.—ph sounds like v. nẻv' vủ Stẻ' vẻn

Neph ew Ste phen

LESSON 340.—que and qui sounds like k.

kỏ kẻt'	kẻk'	shỏze	hỏr' lẻ kỏn
Co quet	quelque chose	har le quin	
Co quette'	gro tesque'	mas quer ade'	
Quint	bur lesque	mas quer a' der	

LESSON 341.—qu sounds like kw.

kwá	drán' tál	kwik' sil vŭr	kwò tà' shŭn
Qua	dran tal	quick sil ver	quo ta tion
Qua	dren' ni al	quin' tu ple	qui es cence
Quin	tes' sence	qui' et some	quick sigh ted
Quiv'	er ing	qua' king grass	qui es cent

LESSON 342.—rh sounds like r. rè tòr' è kál
Rhe tor i cal

LESSON 343.—rr sounds like r.

mèr'	in	èr	èrd	èr' rá bl
Myrrh	ine	err	erred	er rá ble

LESSON 344.—sc sounds like s.

sènt	sír' rŭs	sé nóg' grá fè
Scent	scir rhus	sce nog' ra phy
Scent less	scen er y	scen o graph' i cal ly
Scep tred	scene	scen o graph' i cal

LESSON 345.

OF THE TIDES.

1. The moon produces two tides: one by her nearest approach to us, and another by her greatest distance from us.

2. The moon is attracted by the earth, and the earth is attracted by her.

3. The water being a yielding body, it will therefore be attracted by the moon, and will rise into a heap:

4. Which will be highest where the attraction is the greatest.

LESSON 346.—ss sounds like s.

kúm' lè nès	áb rûpt' nès	kôr rûpt' nès
Come li ness	ab rupt ness	cor rupt ness
Drun ken ness	cor rupt less	ab surd ness

LESSON 347.—ss sounds like sh.

pêr mîsh' ûn	kôm mîsh' ûn	kôn fêsh' ûn
Per mis sion	com mis sion	con fes sion
Pro gres sion	com pres sion	com pas sion

LESSON 348.—ss sounds like shsh.

âd mîsh' shûn	âsh shûre'	âsh shû' rêd
Ad mis sion	as sure	as su red
As su rance	fis sure	as su red ness
As su rer	is' sue	as su red ly

LESSON 349.—th sounds like t.

âst' mâ	Tôm' mäs	tîme	Têms
Asth ma	Thom' as	thyme	Thames

LESSON 350.—tte sounds like t.

brôô nêt'	gâ zêt'	kô kêt'	vê dêr'
Bru nette	ga zette	co quette	ve dette

LESSON 351.—wh sounds like hw.

hwâle	hwôt	hwêlp	hwîstsh	hwîp
Whale	what	whelp	which	whip
Whame	whim	whelm	whiff	whilst
Wheat	whisk	when	whig	where
Wheeze	whipt	whet	whit	whey
Wheel	whist	whence	whirl	why
Wheal	whiz	whelk	whort	while
Whine	whin	whurt	whurr	white

LESSON 352.—wh sounds like hw.

hwí' túr	hwéé' dl	hwêth' ūr
Whi ter	whee dle	whêth er
Whi ten	whea ten	whirl wind
Whi tish	wher ret	whir ring
Whi ting	whet stone	whirl pool
White lead	whip per	whip stock
White ness	whim per	whif fle
White wash	whis per	whirl bat
Where as	whit ster	whis key
Where by	whit tle	whim si cal
Where to	whip lash	whip po will
Where on	whip saw	when ev er
Where in	whip cord	whip ple tree

LESSON 353.—THE DUTY OF A JUROR.

1. The jury are summoned by the marshal, sheriff, coroner, or their legal deputies.
2. But before the court of a justice of the peace, they are summoned by the constable.
3. The jury are drawn by ballot, each answering to his name as it is drawn.
4. The court swear the jury that they will try the issue between the litigant parties, and will give a true verdict according to the evidence before them.
5. It is the duty of the jury to weigh the testimony and the credibility of the witnesses before they decide.

LESSON 354.—olo sounds like ũr

kũr' nêl
Col o nel

LESSON 355.—re sounds like ũr.

măw' gũr	ô' kũr	mé' tũr	ôr' kês tũr
Mau gre	o chre	me tre	or ches tre
Cen tre	li vre	pe tre	sep ul chre
Scep tre	a cre	mi tre	the a tre
Spec tre	lu cre	ni tre	mas sa cre
Lus tre	sa bre	fi bre	ac cou tre

LESSON 356.—Exception, re sounds like re.

prê sũme'	frê kwẽnt'	prê sınd'	prê sêrve'
Pre sume	fre quent	pre scind	pre serve
Gre nade	pre form'	pre sent	pre dict

LESSON 357.—ro sounds like ũr.

à' pũm	i' ũrn é	i' ũrn wũd
A pron	i ron y	i ron wũd
I ron	i ron wort	i ron mon ger

LESSON 358.—tch sounds like k.

hâk' kl
Hatch' el

LESSON 359.—ach sounds like ô. yôt

Yacht

LESSON 360.—ois sounds like ôê. shâ' môê

Cha mois

LESSON 361.—ual sounds like l. vît' tls

Vic tuals

LESSON 362.—uis sounds like ù.

pù' nè
Puis ne

LESSON 363.—tio sounds like shǔ.

In dè kà' shǔn	ák sèp tá' shǔn	ěks kà và' shǔn
In di ca tion	ac cep ta tion	ex ca va tion
In sti ga tion	af fec ta tion	ex cla ma tion
In ti ma tion	ap pel la tion	ex pla na tion
In vi ta tion	con stel la tion	dec la ra tion
Lim i ta tion	lam en ta tion	dec la ma tion
Vis i ta tion	con dem na tion	in flam ma tion
Vin di ca tion	con tem pla tion	in stal la tion
Crim i na tion	com pen sa tion	in can ta tion
Im pli ca tion	con ver sa tion	sep ar a tion
Sup pli ca tion	mod er a tion	deg ra da tion
Pub li ca tion	ob ser va tion	rep u ta tion
Cal cu la tion	prot es ta tion	def a ma tion

LESSON 364.

THE DUTY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1. The representatives are elected by the people of the district they reside in, biennially—that is, every two years.

2. A member of congress must be twenty-five years old, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States.

3. He must be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

4. It is his duty to lay before the house all petitions sent to him by his constituents.

5. The congress meets on the first Monday in December, annually.

LESSON 365.—sio sounds like shu.

ás' pér' shŭn	êks kŭr' shŭn	êks tèn' shŭn
As per sion	ex cur sion	ex ten sion
Con ver sion	in cur sion	as cen sion
Dis per sion	dis cus sion	in ten sion
Im mer sion	per cus sion	sus pen sion
Sub ver sion	im pul sion	dis sen sion
Re ver sion	re pul sion	pre ten sion
E mer sion	com pul sion	de clen sion
A ver sion	con vul sion	de scen sion

LESSON 366.—tio sounds like tshu.

bás' tshŭn	kwēs' tshŭn	dè jês' tshŭn
Bas tion	ques tion	dì ges tion
Mis tion	ad mix' tion	sug ges tion
Mix tion	am bus tion	com bus tion

LESSON 367.—chio sounds like shu.

măr' shŭn ẽg	stân' shŭn
Mar chion ess	stan chion

LESSON 368.—EULOGIUM ON ISAAC NEWTON.

- 'Tis said that Aristotle did not know
What made the yielding sea both ebb and flow ;
Nor was it fully known till Newton saw
The cause that regulated nature's law—
- That sure attraction which pervades the whole,
Governs their motion and their tides control :
The moon thus gives the tides their swelling
birth,
As she moves round the centre of the earth.

The word decision was divided by the first elementary writer thus, de ci' si on; by the second, de ci' sion; but by the third, de cis'-ion, to class with do min' ion and o pin' ion; as dỏ mủn' yủn and ỏ pủn' yủn. The third is furthest from the true orthoepy of the word decision, which is pronounced dẻ sủzh' ủn.

The author has given the fourth division,
 dẻ sủzh' ủn
 viz.: de cisi' on. This syllabication seems to be the nearest to the true pronunciation of the word, because the si represents zh, and the o represents the short u, and the zh are heard in the penultimate syllable.

The author has consolidated the syllables in the following lesson, and has likewise given the true pronunciation over each syllable, and the quantity of each vowel sound; and yet leaves it to the teacher to divide them to please his own fancy. I solicit leave to recommend that the young scholar be required to name the letters without syllabication or combination; as, d e c i s i o n, then pronounce it, de sủzh' ủn.

This pronunciation being marked over each syllable of the word, will remove all difficulties that arise from the four different syllabications, and give the true pronuncia-

tion of this class of words, while it will set the diversity of opinion, respecting their division into syllables, forever at rest.

LESSON 369.—si and ssi sounds like zh and sh.

dé sîzh' ùn	è grêsh' ùn	sûb mîsh' ùn
Decision	egression	submission
dé vîzh' ùn	dé prêsh' ùn	sûk sêsh' ùn
Division	depression	succession
dé rîzh' ùn	âg grêsh' ùn	sûp prêsh' ùn
Derision	aggression	suppression
è lîzh' ùn	rê grêsh' ùn	âk sêsh' ùn
Elision	regression	accession
prê sîzh' ùn	è mîsh' ùn	pôs sêsh' ùn
Precision	emission	possession
prò vîzh' ùn	prò fêsh' ùn	trâns grêsh' ùn
Provision	profession	transgression
rê sîzh' ùn	îm prêsh' ùn	ôp prêsh' ùn
Recision	impression	oppression
rê vîzh' ùn	ô mîsh' ùn	kôn sêsh' ùn
Revision	omission	concession
în sîzh' ùn	dîz mîsh' ùn	êks prêsh' ùn
Incision	dismission	expression
âl lîzh' ùn	rê mîsh' ùn	prò grêsh' ùn
Allision	remission	progression
kôl lîzh' ùn	rê prêsh' ùn	âs sêsh' ùn
Collision	repression	assession

LESSON 370.

THE WHITE PEOPLE OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

1. We may exclude the nations bordering on Europe, and class them among the white

population of Georgia, Circassia, Mingrelia, Asia Minor, and the northern parts of Africa, together with a part of those countries which lie northwest of the Caspian sea.

2. The inhabitants of these countries differ a great deal from each other; but they generally agree in the color of their bodies, the beauty of their complexion, the size of their limbs, and the vigor of their understandings.

3. Of all the various colors that diversify mankind, the white fair complexion of the skin is the most beautiful to the human eye, and is a transparent covering for the soul, which, glowing in the face, expresses every joy or sorrow that thrills through the system.

4. The inventions of other nations have been very much improved by the white people, and many of their own have been brought to a state of great perfection.

LESSON 371.—cio and tio sounds like shu and zhu.

kâ prîsh' ũs
Capricious

è dîsh' ũn
edition

dîs pô zîsh ũn
disposition

mâ lîsh' ũs
Malicious

frû îsh' ũn
fruition

dèp pô zîsh' ũn
deposition

pêr nîsh' ũs
Pernicious

mû nîsh' ũn
munition

êks pô zîsh' ũn
exposition

sũs pĩsh' ũs Suspicious	pẽ tĩsh' ũn petition	prẽp pò zĩsh' ũn preposition
dẽ lĩsh' ũs Delicious	pò zĩsh' ũn position	âk kwẽ zĩsh' ũn acquisition
jũ dĩsh' ũs Judicious	sẽ dĩsh' ũn sedition	trãnẽ pò zĩsh' ũn transposition
mũ sĩsh' ân Musician	dĩs krẽsh' ũn discretion	âp pò zĩsh' ũn apposition
fẽ sĩsh' ân Physician	pâr tĩsh' ũn partition	kôm pò zĩsh' ũn composition
prò fĩsh' ẽnt Proficient	pêr dĩsh' ũn perdition	ĩm pò zĩsh' ũn imposition
ẽf fĩsh' yẽnt Efficient	âm bĩsh' ũn ambition	óp pò zĩsh' ũn opposition

LESSON 372.

5. The arts and sciences have added a great deal to the ease and happiness of mankind.

6. The white females are well educated, and their minds stored with useful knowledge. They are thus well qualified to become the rational companions of the other sex, with equal rights and liberties.

7. Man's arm should be, at all times, their shield, protection, and safeguard.

8. Barbarous nations tyrannize over their females, and treat them as inferior beings.

LESSON 373.—s sounds like z, before m.

krizm	ân glé' sîzm	pâr' ôks îzm
Chrism	an gli cism	par ox ysm
Prism	at ti cism	ag o nism
Phasm	as ter ism	van dal ism
Bap' tism	an eu rism	pan the ism
De ism	cal vi nism	mech a nism
The ism	dan dy ism	vul ga rism
Tru ism	gal va nism	pup py ism
Bru tism	gal li cism	eu phe mism
Whig gism	lac o nism	ga len ism
Soph ism	mag ne tism	pu gil ism
Civ ism	tan ta lism	cat e chism
Tur cism	sav a gism	mon a chism
Aph o rism	al go rism	pu tan ism

LESSON 374.—s sounds like z, before m.

sin' krô nîzm	hêl' lèn îzm	ôr' fâ nîzm
Syn chro nism	hel en ism	or pha nism
Chris tian ism	gen til ism	or ga nism
Mod er nism	her o ism	skep ti cism
Op ti mism	sec ta rism	is lam ism
Dog ma tism	eth ni cism	crit i cism
Os tra cism	ger man ism	wit ti cism
Sol e cism	em bo lism	syl lo gism
Bar ba rism	ex or cism	sche ma tism
Gar ga rism	pla to nism	pa gan ism
Dev il ism	in fan tism	qui e tism
Heb ra ism	pyr rho nism	ju da ism

LESSON 375.—s sounds like z, before m.

tò' rè izm	pá rál' ó gizm	hú lò' thè izm
To ry ism	pa ral o gism	hu lo the ism
Nep o tism	fa nat i cism	the os o phism
E go tism	a nat o cism	phi los o phism
O nan ism	di ab o lism	nat u ral ism
Pri a pism	mo nas ti cism	ca thol i cism
Hea then ism	scho las ti cism	a nom a lism
Sa tan ism	pa rach ro nism	ne ol o gism
Meth o dism	e van ge lism	ge ne van ism
Sto i cism	me tach ro nism	ven tril o quism
Ro man ism	an tag o nism	mar tial ism
An ach ro nism	re lig ion ism	pro syl lo gism
An al o gism	il lu mi nism	po lyph o nism

LESSON 376.

THE DUTY OF A THEOLOGIAN.

1. Your duty is to elevate the morals of the people and prepare them for a celestial inheritance.

2. The duties enjoined on you are laborious, important, and responsible.

3. Your conduct and conversation should be chaste and polite, as an example to be imitated.

4. In your sermons you should not reflect injuriously upon other sects. As far as possible let charity hold the bridle of your tongue.

LESSON 376.—s sounds before m, like z.

fâr é sâ' izm	êm pîr' é sizm
Phar i sa ism	em pir i cism
Grad u al ism	pu' ri tan ism
Par al lel ism	pa tri ot ism
Can ni bal ism	ped o bap' tism
Pros e ly tism	ma te' ri al ism
Pol y the ism	ma hom e tan ism
Prot es tan tism	an ti chris tian ism
Mon o the ism	u ni ver sal ism
Prop a gan dism	so cin i an' ism
His tri o nism	re pub li can ism
Ep i cu rism	trans cen den tal ism
Lib er tin ism	u ni ta ri an ism

LESSON 377.—PROMISCUOUS SPELLING.

jè ôg'grâ fûr	krò nôl' ô jûr	frè nôl ô jîst
Ge og ra pher	chro nol o ger	phre nol o gist
Zo og ra pher	ex pos i tor	phi lol o gist
To pog ra pher	com pos i tor	zo ol o gist
Cos mog ra pher	pre pos i tor	on tol o gist
Mo nog a mous	pre pos ter ous	tau tol o gist
Ba rom e ter	im pon der ous	zo ot o mist
Phle bot o my	mo noc e ros	phle bot o mist
Hy grom e ter	ho mon y mous	mo nop o list
Phle bot o mize	ho mol o gous	ma zol o gist
As tron o mer	mo noc u lous	mo nog a mist
As trol o ger	mo not o nous	mi sog a mist
Phy tol' o ger	mo nop o list	mi sog y ny

LESSON 378.—PROMISCUOUS SPELLING.

Ad vēr ti' zūr	áp prè hēn' sīv	mīs áp prè hēnd'
Ad ver ti ser	ap pre hen' sive	mis ap pre hend
Pro mul ga tor	su per vi sor	mis rep rē sent
En ter tain ment	mod er a tor	su per in tend
Re en force ment	reg u la tor	mis un der stand
Per se ve rance	dis en a ble	mul ti pli cand
Com pre hen sive	ren e ga do	an i mad vert
Dis con ten' ted	sper ma ci ti	an te pe nult
Dis con tent ment	un dis pu ted	el e cam pane
Om ni pres ence	in at ten tive	leg er de main
In ad ver tence	in ter mit tent	su per in spect
Dis ad van tage	dis re spect ful	su per in duce
Un der stand ing	ev er last ing	su per a bound

LESSON 379.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. The senate is composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years.

2. A senator must be thirty years old, and have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and be an inhabitant of that state where he shall be chosen. The senate is a branch of the United States congress.

3. The senate have the sole power to try all impeachments;

4. And no person can be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

LESSON 380.—ON OPTICOLOGY.

1. The science which treats of light and vision. According to Sir Isaac Newton, light is an emanation from luminous bodies.

2. Minute particles of light are emitted by every visible point of luminous objects, as the sun and the fixed stars.

3. If a single luminous point were placed in the centre of a hollow sphere, every point would be illuminated. The smallest portion of light which can be separated from a luminous body is called a ray of light.

4. The eye is an optical instrument, composed of muscles to give motion, of nerves to give it sensation, and of vessels to supply it with blood to nourish it.

5. The conjunctiva is the outer covering of the eye. The sclerotica is the exterior envelope of the eye, and contains the humors.

6. The cornea is placed in the sclerotica like a glass in a watch, and admits the light to pass; next the aqueous humor through which light passes, being regulated by the iris, which shuts out the light when too strong and opens when too weak.

7. The opening is called the pupil; behind the aqueous humor is the crystalline lens, rounded or convex on both sides, firmer than the others; behind this is the vitreous humor, resembling melted glass.

8. The coat of the eye, called the retina, lining all but the front part, has the image of the objects which we see formed upon it.

9. The optic nerve is then stimulated, and carries the impression or image to the brain, when we are sensible of the form, size, and color of the objects seen, &c.

LESSON 381.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, many printers began to omit the letter *k* at the end of some words and retain it in other words, without any rule or standard. When the *k* ought to be omitted or retained, is a point which has given rise to much controversy and occasioned great confusion in orthography. The reason why the *k* is omitted in some words, as in publication, is because that word is derived from publick or public, as is also publicity. Logic, logician; magic, magician; physic, physician; music, musician, etc.—in the derivatives here given, the *c* slides into *s*, and the *k* should therefore be omitted in this class of words, both in the primitive and the derivative.

The rule or standard for retaining the *k*, is when the accentual syllable ends in *ck*, as attack, alack, unpack, bedeck, unstruck, unlock, and restock.

The *k* is likewise retained in monosyllables; as,

stick, frock, black, track, &c. ; except in the words arc, orc, zinc, and lac, which end in *c*.

And also in all compound words that formerly ended in *ck*, the *k* must be retained, as horse-block, fire-lock, hump-back, and wool-sack; but in all other words that formerly ended in *ck*, the *k* is omitted, as topic, optic, tactic, music, cubic, &c.

The omission of the *k* at the end of some words requires an additional rule in grammar, to form the present and perfect participles in regular verbs that end in *c*; to wit, when a regular verb ends with any consonant except *c*, it will form the present participle by adding *ing* to the verb, as to press, pressing; but when the verb ends in *e*, the *e* slides into *i*; and by adding *ng* we form the present participle, as to love, loving: except where the verb ends in *c*, when we must add to the verb *king*—thus from the verb to frolic, is formed the present participle, frolicking; to physic, physicking; to mimic, mimicking, &c. The perfect participle is formed when the verb ends in *c*, by adding *ked* to the verb; as, to traffic, trafficked; to mimic, mimicked. The same rule is to be followed when the noun is derived from the verb; as, to traffic, trafficker; frolic, frolicker, &c. The epenthesis is placed in this class of words in this rule, to prevent the *c* from sliding into *s*. *c*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, represents *s*; as, cedar, cider, and

cycle—*sedar, sider, sycle*. This is a very nice and difficult rule to understand in all its bearings. The author has given a rule in grammar on this point, and likewise a copious list of words that retain or omit the *k*, that the tyro may understand the proper or improper use of that letter. The following lessons will give him an understanding of the rule, and facilitate his progress in spelling words of an anomalous orthography.

LESSON 382.—c sounds like k.

tóp' ik	skêp' tik	têk' nîk	âs' plk
Top' ic	skep tic	tech nic	as pic
Trop ic	mim ic	ârse nic	fran tic
Op tic	scen ic	arc tic	clas sic
Com ic	lim bec	art ic	traf fic
Con ic	crit ic	gâl lic	êth ic
Frol ic	gym nic	op tics	cen tric
At tic	lyr ic	pu lic	pub lic
Fab ric	mys tic	cu bic	fus tic
Pan ic	hym nic	pu nic	rus tic
Ep ic	typ ic	ru nic	phys ic
Tac tic	stô ic	mu sic	cel tic

“If it is as you say, that I’ve injured a letter,
 I’ll change my note soon, and I hope for the better:
 May the right use of letters, as well as of men,
 Hereafter be fixed by the tongue and the pen;
 Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
 And that I may be never mistaken for U.”

LESSON 383.—c sounds like k.

ân' tik	bò tân' ik	â grès' tik
An tic	bo tan ic	a gres tic
Gas tric	scho las tic	as cet ic
Graph ic	e las tic	cos met ic
Rel ic	mo nas tic	ec cen tric
Pep tic	pe dan tic	pro lif ic
Plas tic	ty ran nic	fo ren sic
Stat ic	dì dac tic	i den tic
Com ic	bar bar ic	pro phet ic
Dôr ic	gym nas tic	ge ner ic
Au lic	er rat ic	hys ter ic
Câus tic	stig mat ic	ma jes tic
Nau tic	or gan ic	her met ic

LESSON 384.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1. The British government passed an act levying a tax on their American colonies, of three pence on every pound of tea.

2. The citizens objected, and refused to pay it,

3. And on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1776, the people of the colonies, by their legal representatives, declared their separation from Great Britain.

4. On the 15th of November, A. D. 1777, the delegates of each state agreed to the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states.

5. The British government sent three powerful armies to America, to reduce the colonies to obedience.

LESSON 385.—c sounds like k.

túr mēr' ik	lú síf' ik	á kwát' ik
Tur mer ic	lu cif ic	a quat ic
Ath let ic	ru bif ic	chro mat ic
E lec tric	lu crif ic	ec stat ic
Syn thet ic	vi víf ic	em plas tic
Al gif ic	pa cif ic	gi gan tic
Po lem ic	ter rif ic	he ral dic
An gel ic	os síf ic	hex as tic
Re pub lic	mag nif ic	pa thet ic
Un pub lic	dam nif ic	mag net ic
Chi rur gic	pe trif ic	ba sil ic
An tarc tic	spe cif ic	lu' na tic
Hy drau lic	gran dif ic	pol' i tic

LESSON 386.—c sounds like k.

át mò sfēr' ik	krón ó lód' jík	fil ó sóf' fík
At mo spher ic	chron o log ic	phil o soph ic
Hem i spher ic	as tro log ic	phil an throp ic
Bar o met ric	ge o log ic	met a phor ic
Ge o met ric	myth o log ic	cat e gor ic
Par en thet ic	path o log ic	par a bol ic
The o ret ic	phil o log ic	hy per bol ic
Mu ri at ic	the o log ic	di a bol ic
Ex e get ic	zo o log ic	ep i sod ic
Hy per crit ic	an a log ic	pe ri od ic
Su do rif ic	an a tom ic	id i ot ic
Un pro lif ic	as tro nom ic	un ro man tic
Sem i nif ic	his tri on ic	li en ter ic

LESSON 387.—c sounds like k.

di âr	rêt' ik	pât trò nîm' ik	prôf è lāk' tîk
Di ar rhoet ic	pat ro nym ic	proph y lac tic	
Di a lec tic	par a lyt ic	par al lac tic	
Cat a lec tic	pan e gyr ic	an ti spas tic	
Ep e net ic	cal o rif ic	ep i spas lic	
An a pes tic	di a ton ic	the o crat ic	
Ap o plec tic	col o rif ic	as sa pan ic	
Ep i dem ic	dol o rif ic	di a phan ic	
Ex o ter ic	fri go rif ic	ge o man tic	
Ge o cen tric	sop o rif ic	sys te mat ic	
Pleth o ret ic	tor po rif ic	flu vi at ic	
An a lep tic	lith o tom ic	ep is tol ic	

LESSON 388.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CONTINUED.

6. But the armies of the king were destined to meet with defeat where they were confident of victory—and with disgrace, where they had anticipated the acquisition of glory; and the government of Great Britain was compelled to acknowledge the independence of the colonies, A. D. 1783.

7. This quarrel, begun about a threepenny tax on a pound of tea, cost each government about fifty millions of dollars, and twenty thousand lives; while the king lost, besides, his American colonies, the brightest jewel of his crown.

8. The constitution of the United States was adopted the 17th September, 1787. George Washington was president of the convention that framed it.

LESSON 389.—c sounds like k.

bl ò gráf' fík	síl lò jís' tík	yú ká rís' tík
Bi o graph ic	syl lo gis tic	eu cha ris tic
Typ o graph ic	pyr a mid ic	al che mist ic
Zo o graph ic	pan the is tic	a the is tic
Cos mo graph ic	be a tif ic	cab a lis tic
Or tho graph ic	sci en tif ic	cal vin is tic
Par a phras tic	sym pa thet ic	cas u is tic
Syc o phan tic	hy po thet ic	un po et ic
Dem o crat ic	ac a dem ic	par a sit ic
En ig mat ic	ar o mat ic	en er get ic
Dip lo mat ic	em ble mat ic	son o rif ic
Hyp o gas tic	par e gor ic	ap os tol ic
Pu ri tan ic	zo o phor ic	vit ri ol ic
Mon o ton ic	pyr o tech nics	pres en tif ic

LESSON 390.—c sounds like k.

ánt híp nót' ík	án thêl mîn' thík	án tè mêt' ík
Ant hyp not ic	an thel min thic	an te met ic
A re ot ic	aph o ris tic	ep en thet ic
Di ag nos tic	lith o phyt ic	em po ret ic
Es cha rot ic	arch an gel ic	me te or ic
Zu mo log ic	ap o crus tic	de mo' ni ac
Arch bish op ric	per i stal tic	am mo ni ac
Zyg o mat ic	al ge bra ic	ar mo ni ac
Tal is man ic	phar ma ceu tic	ce le ri ac
Pro cat arc tic	an a lyt ic	ge neth li acs
An a clat ics	met a phys ic	a pos tro phic
Am phi bol ic	an a glyp tic	a rith me tic

LESSON 391.—c sounds like k.

ăr kl tĕk tŏn' ĭk
 Ar chi tec ton ic
 An ti pat ri ot ic
 Am phi bo log ic
 An ti spas mod ic
 A poc a lyp tic
 A pol o get ic
 An ti pa thet ic
 Ant ep i lep tic
 An ti pa pis tic
 An ti par a lyt ic
 An ti ne phrit ic
 O nei ro crit' ic
 Di a pho ret ic
 Per i pa tet' ic
 No so poi et' ic

ă lĕk sĕ făr' mik
 a lex i phar' mic
 mon o syl lab ic
 ep i gram mat ic
 ge neth li at ic
 an a gram mat ic
 an ti phlo gis tic
 en co mi as tic
 het er o clit ic
 a lex i ter ic
 di al o gis tic
 an ti per is tal tic
 hy po chon dri ac
 ap o phleg mat ic
 an ti stru mat tic
 po ly a căũ stic

LESSON 392.—ARCHITECTURE.

1. It is very difficult for us at this day to trace the earliest progress of this art, so indispensable in all the departments of civilized life.

2. History furnishes us with very vague and unsatisfactory accounts of the rise and progress of this science.

3. The works of greatest antiquity, that exhibit a knowledge of this science, are the splendid excavations that constitute the temple or sacred edifice of the Hindoos; particularly the cave at Elephanta, which is sculptured out of a solid rock.

LESSON 393.—ck sounds like k.

kás' sùk	spitsh' kòk	náp' sák	stóp' kòk
Cas sock	spitch cock	knap sack	stop cock
Pad lock	pick lock	car ack	pol lock
Pad dock	hil lock	ran sack	wood cock
Had dock	wed lock	lamp black	gun stock
Rad dock	hem lock	gim crack	bur dock
Can dock	fet lock	thorn back	fut tocks
Sham rock	elf lock	draw back	rud dock
Cam mock	elve locks	claw back	bul lock
Mat tock	har dock	horse back	baw cock
Has sock	char lock	crook back	war lock
Land lock	snat tock	wool sack	snatch block
Hat tock	wood lock	wool pack	stock lock

LESSON 394.—ck sounds like k.

dáb' tshik	tháwt' sík	gámé' kók
Dab chick	thought sick	game cock
Trap stick	pea chick	pea cock
Dog trick	ear pick	heath cock
Love sick	coal black	ear lock
Gun stick	pull back	fire lock
Drum stick	bar rack	live stock
Broom stick	hump back	mo hock
Tooth pick	ship wreck	lo hocks
Home sick	pinch beck	sea sick
Heart sick	stiff necked	fire stick
Dip chick	mòle track	horse block
Dog sick	break neck	wood shock

LESSON 395.—ck sounds like k.

At ták'	láf' ing stòk	hũk' ká bák
At tack	laugh ing stock	huc ka back
A lack	ga zing stock	stic kle back
Ar rack	bee tle stock	quar ter deck
Un pack	moc king stock	walk ing stick
Re pack	hol ly hock	coun ter check
Be deck	chop ping block	can dle stick
Un deck	poin ting stock	fan cy sick
Un struck	weath er cock	fid dle stick
Un lock	dou ble lock	plan et struck
Be lock	stum bling block	thun der struck
Re stock	shut tle cock	won der struck
O clock	shit tle cock	de coy duck

LESSON 396.

ON THE STARS.

1. The starry lights that gild the sky,
All, all, in beauteous order lie;
The planets all sublimely great,
Are drawn by one attractive weight:
2. The twinkling lights suspended high
In yonder blue ethereal sky—
And earth, and seas, and boundless space,
Are folded in Heaven's wide embrace.

LESSON 397.—th sharp.

lôthe	thême	hêlth	with	dêpth
Loath	theme	health	withe	depth
Throat	three	stealth	thick	tenth
Sloth	thrive	wealth	thrum	theft
Throve	thrice	dearth	thrush	frith
Throne	ninth	earth	thump	tilth
Heath	thane	breadth	throb	thill
Teeth	faith	breath	froth	thrill
Thîñ	thîng	death	north	fifth
Thrông	sixth	threat	thrust	thrift
Broth	bath	thread	thorn	think

LESSON 398.—th sharp.

êrth' lè	fâthe' lês	pân' thûr
Earth ly	faith less	pan ther
Earth y	faith ful	sab bath
Heal thy	sloth ful	earth born
Twelsth ly	pa thos	earth nut
Fifth ly	four tenth	earth quake
Sixth ly	gold smith	earth worm
Filth y	thri ver	thim ble
Pith y	the sis	thrif ty
Thick ly	the ist	thick skull
Thin ly	the ism	earth ling
Ninth ly	thie vish	an them
Thic ken	e ther	thun der
Thic ket	thick set	thump ing
Tenth ly	thick ness	thank ful

LESSON 399.—th sharp.

à thè' ìzm	èrth' lé nēs	blūd' thūrs tè
A the ism	earth li ness	blood thirs ty
A the ist	twen tieth	thor ough ly
The o rem	sym pa thy	six ti eth
The o ry	leth ar gy	the o rist
Thiev er y	pleth o ry	thiev ish ness
Nine ti eth	ap a thy	ca the' dral
Hy a cinth	am e thyst	me theg lin
Faith ful ness	fif ti eth	pan the on
Faith ful ly	lab yr inth	un thrif ty
Faith less ness	meth o dist	un thri ving

LESSON 400.—THE MORAL CHARACTER OF MAN.

1. You cannot inherit a good character from your parents, let their wealth, talent, or station, be what it may.

2. You can only obtain it by adopting for your rule of action, the golden precept—"Do to others as you would wish that they should do to you."

3. If you seek to regulate your conduct by this divine standard, you will not only be certain of obtaining the esteem of the virtuous among your fellow men; but what is of infinitely greater importance, you will secure the favor of your Creator.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

LESSON 401.—th sharp.

òr' thò é pè	ân thól' ò jè	mâth é mât' lks
Or tho e py	an thol o gy	math e mat ics
Or tho e pist	or thol o gy	a poth e car y
E the' re al	or thog ra phy	am phi the' a tre
Le vi a than	li thol o gist	the o lo' gi an
An tip a thy	the ol o gy	a' the is' ti cal
Po lym a thy	the oc ra cy	or ni thol o gy
Mis an thro py	au thor i ty	or tho ep i cal
Phil an thro py	hy poth e sis	bib li oth e cal
Pa thet i cal	the ol o gist	hy po thet i cal
The at ri cal	ther mom e ter	or tho graph i cal
Or thom e try	li thot o mist	ar ith met i cal
An tith e sis	li thol o gy	com' mon wealth

LESSON 402.—th flat.

fêth' ũr	fâth' ũm	fâr' thêr môre
Feath er	fath om	far ther more
Leath er	far thing	hea then ish
Weath er	teth er	moth er wort
Gath er	fa ther	god fa ther
Rath er	prith ee	god moth er
Neth er	far thest	fur ther ance
With er	oth ers	fath om less
Them selves	wor thi ly	fa ther less
Hea then	broth er ly	thence for ward
Wrea thy	moth er ly	be queath
Ti ther	hith er to	be neath
Ti dings	o ther wise	un wor' thy

LESSON 403.—th flat.

báthe	ríthe	thên	brôth	êr
Bathe	writhe	then	broth	er
Swathe	breathe	theme	thêre	fore
Lathe	meathe	thus	fur	ther
Blithe	seeth	the	lath	er
This	than	these	thence	from
Lithe	that	tithe	wor	thy
Hithe	them	those	thy	self

LESSON 404.—th sharp, in the singular number.

klôth	môûth	lâth	trôôth	shêth
Cloth	mouth	lath	truth	sheath
Moth	swâth	path	çath	wreath

th flat, in the plural number.

klôths	môûths	lâths	trôôths	shêths
Cloths	mouths	laths	truths	sheaths
Moths	swâths	paths	oaths	wreaths

LESSON 405.—PHYSIOGNOMY.

1. Is the peculiar combination of features which designate the feelings and disposition of the mind.

2. That every individual of the human race possesses distinctive marks, in the form of the head and the outlines of the countenance, is visible to the most inattentive observer.

3. It is well known that those marks invincibly lead us to conclusions as to the character and inclinations of persons to whom we are introduced for the first time.

LESSON 406.—Synecphonesis*—ed like d, ed like te.

blázd	fěrd	káste	förkd	kláste
Blazed	feared	cased	forked	classed
Drained	reared	laced	corked	passed
Raised	sued	graced	formed	racked
Lamed	used	traced	stormed	cracked
Named	hailed	scraped	corned	dashed
Paved	failed	braced	horned	flanked
Saved	sailed	scaped	marked	planked

* *Sin ěk fò nè' sís*, a contraction of two syllables into one.

LESSON 407.—Exceptions.

dá' těd	fěste' ěd	ák' těd	hál' těd
Da ted	feas ted	ac ted	hal ted
Ha ted	sea ted	gran ted	mal ted
Ma ted	brai ded	ad ded	sal ted
Ra ted	ci ted	waf ted	sor did
Sta ted	min ded	par ted	bűt ted
Was ted	fain ted	star ted	met tled
Gra ted	sain ted	car ted	hin ted
Tra ded	pain ted	dar ted	fit ted

All verbs that end in d or de, t or te, to form the imperfect tense and perfect participle, the d or de, t or te, must be added to the verb, and it forms an additional syllable; as date, da ted.

How sweet to breathe the gale's perfume,
And feast the eye with nature's bloom;
Along the dewy lawn to rove,
And hear the music of the grove!

LESSON 408.—Exceptions.

áb strák' tẽd	kón sãn' tẽd	ák kwàn' tẽd
Ab strac ted	con sen ted	ac quain ted
At trac ted	con ten ted	en trea ted
A dep ted	in ven ted	re pea ted
Ac cep ted	la men ted	ex por ted
Trans ac ted	as sen ted	im por ted
Pro trac ted	pre ven ted	trans por ted
Col lec ted	in ten ded	ex clu ded
Neg lec ted	re pen ted	con clu ded
In fec ted	com men ted	e lu ded
In jec ted	pre ten ded	pre clu ded
Pro jec ted	ex pen ded	de lu ded
Ef fec ted	dis ban ded	se clu ded
Af flic ted	ob struc ted	ap plàu ded
In flic ted	de pàr ted	as saul ted
Cor rec ted	im par ted	de frau ded
Con vic ted	dis car ded	es cor ted
Con duc ted	re gar ded	re sor ted
In struc ted	pre dic ted	re por ted

LESSON 409.—ON PILFERING.

1. Children should not take the property of others—not even a pin, or a cherry, or an apple, or a berry, or a flower, without their consent.

2. Thieves begin to steal small things, until, in the progress of crime, they are sent to the state-prison.

LESSON 410.—Synecphonesis.

âd mîrd'	âk kûzd'	ôb tânde'
Ad mired	ac cused	ob tained
Ac quired	a bused	be lieved
Ar rived	a mused	be sieged
As cribed	com muned	re prievied
Con trived	con sumed	re lieved
Bap tized	be haved	re trievied
Chas tised	de praved	de ceived
Com bined	en graved	re ceived
De prived	de famed	ap peared
Re vived	mis named	be reaved
De rived	un blamed	a dored
Re vised	pro faned	de plored
De filed	as sailed	con fined
Re viled	re claimed	re venged
De mised	re mained	pre served
Ap prised	re quired	in fring ed

LESSON 411.—Synecphonesis.

ûn sînjd'	kôn fôrmd'	dîs tshârgd'
Un singed	con formed	dis charged
A bridged	trans formed	en larged
Ad journed	a dorned	de based
So journed	re joiced	a roused
Re turned	an noyed	e spoused
Di vulged	em ployed	im proved
In dulged	en joined	hal lôôed
In formed	in stalled	al lôôed

LESSON 412.—Exceptions.

By adding ly or ness, the d or ed, forms an additional syllable.

prò fê's' êd lê	ũn kôn sêr' nêd lê	dè bawtsh' êd lê
Pro fes sed ly	un con cer ned ly	de bauch ed ly
De sign ed ly	un dis cer ned ly	con fir med ness
En for ced ly	un de ser ved ly	pre pa red ness
Dis cer ned ly	pre pa' red ly	de pra ved ness
Un veil ed ly	ad vi sed ly	a ma zed ness
De for med ly	con fu sed ly	dis ea sed ness
Un feign ed ly	a ma zed ly	ad vi sed ness
Re strain ed ly	dis per sed ly	con fu sed ness
Re fi' ned ly	a vow ed ly	re sol ved ness
Con cer ned ly	per plex ed ly	per plex ed ness
For' ced ly	re ver sed ly	re ser ved ness
Feign ed ly	fix' ed ly	fix' ed ness

LESSON 413.—PHRENOLOGY.

1. Phrenology is the science of the human mind and its various properties.

2. It is now applied to the science of the mind, as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain, and their manifestation on the skull.

3. The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

4. Craniology is a discourse on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and use of the skull, and its specific character and intellectual power.

LESSON 414.—Compound verbs.

bl' nàme'	àle' hòuse'	bùl' dòg'
By name	ale house	bull dog
By way	day star	blood hound
By lane	fire arms	cus tom house
By place	watch box	dres sing room
By speech	fire stone	gin ger bread
By street	fire brand	gun pow der
By view	fire works	cof fee house
By wipe	fire wood	fer ry house
By road	hand saw	fer ry boat
By west	ink stand	fer ry man
By spell	ink horn	pow der mill
By end	milk maid	draw ing room
By path	grist mill	cof fee pot
By past	grand son	book learn ing
By walk	saw mill	book sel ler
By law	tea pot	ful ling mill
By room	day light	look ing glass
By word	day break	mar ket bell
By re spect	day book	mar ket day
By cor ner	coach house	mar ket folks
By de sign	coach horse	mar ket man
By turn ing	bee bread	mar ket place
By stan ding	bee flow er	mar ket price
By stan der	bee eat er	mar ket rate
By drink ing	beer house	mar ket town
By de pen' dence	bee hive	mar ket maid

LESSON 415.—a, s mute, the second a mute.

lle	à' rŭn	i' sâk
Aisle	Aa ron	I saac

LESSON 416.—b mute.

lâm	dět	dóût' fŭl lě
Lamb	debt	doubt ful ly
Jamb	debt' ed	doubt ful ness
Numb	debt ee	doubt ing ly
Dumb	debt or	plumb er y
Plumb	cox comb	numb ed ness
Thumb	lamb kin	mis doubt' ing
Limb	lambs wool	mis doubt ed
Doubt	cómb brush	be numb
Doubt' er	cómb ma ker'	in debt ed
Doubt ful	plumb' er	un doubt ed
Doubt less	dumb ly	un doubt ing
Re doubt'	dumb ness	in debt ed ness

LESSON 416.—THE TORPEDO.

1. The torpedo is a very formidable animal, and truly remarkable for its electrical powers ; but the manner of its operation is a mystery to mankind to this day.

2. The body of this fish is almost circular, and the skin is soft, smooth, and of a yellowish color, with large annular spots.

3. It possesses unaccountable power. The instant it is touched it numbs not only the hands and arms, but sometimes also the whole body.

LESSON 417.—c mute.

zâr	sîm' mē târ	în dî' tâ bl
Czar	scim e tar	in dict a ble
Cza re' na	in dict'	in dict ment

LESSON 418.—d mute, see Lesson 162 ; i sounds like j.

sôl' jûr lê	hân' sêl	hân' sũm
Sol dier ly	hand sel	hand some

LESSON 419.—e mute.

tshêv' vn	râ' vn	rîv' vl	mâr' rîd
Chev en	ra ven	riv el	mar ried
Heav en	sto len	sniv el	bur den
Har den	re plies'	ris en	gar den er
Swiv el	im plies'	gar den	gar den ing

LESSON 420.—f mute.

hâ' pên nè
Half pen ny

LESSON 421.—g mute.

sine	dè sine'	nò' mûn
Sign	de sign	gno mon
In dign'	as sign	ex pugn'
Con dign	con sign	pro pugn
Be nign	con sign ee'	pro pugn er
Gnash	con sign' or	re sign
Gnat	con sign ing	cam paign
Gnarl	de sign ment	ar raign
Gnaw	con sign ment	gnat' flow er
Gnos tics	re sign ment	gnash ing
Phlegm	re sign ed ly	sign post
En sign	be night ed	par a digm

LESSON 422.—h mute.

ôn' èst	râp' sô dé	ôûr' glâss
Hon est	rhap so dy	hour glass
Hon or	rhomb	burgh er
Hon es ty	rhom bo	rhumb line
Hon est ly	rho do nite	rho di an
Hon or er	rhom boid al	hum ble ness
Hos pi tal	rhoe tiz ite	heir loom
Hon or a ble	rhu barb	hum ble bee
Hon or a ry	rhyme	hum ble plant
Herb	rhym er	rhi noc e ros
Her bage	rhym ster	rho di um
Hum ble	rhyme less	rhe tor i cate
Hum bly	rhy mist	rhe tor i cal ly
Hum bler	rhyth mies	rhab do man cy
Rhomb spar	ca tarrh'	rha bar ba rate
Rhom boid	ca tarrh' al	hon or a ble ness
Hon or a bly	ca tarrh ous	dis hon' or a ble

LESSON 423.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO BEASTS.

1. Man is the sovereign over the beast of the field and the forest; they are under his control.

2. We ought to be kind to them, and take good care of them.

3. He who wantonly abuses a dumb beast, is a wicked person; he will be unkind to his fellow men, and a terror to his own family.

LESSON 424.—i mute.

děv' vl ïsm	děv' vl	é' vl	é' vl nēs
Dev il ism	dev il	e vil	e vil ness

LESSON 425.—k mute.

nàve	nág	náp' wèéd	ná' vish
Knave	knag	knap weed	kna vish
Knife	knit	knap ple	knee deep
Kneed	knit ter	knot grass	knee pan
Kneel	knoc ker	knot ty	knight ly
Know	knot ted	knot less	knight hood
Knew	knab	knuc kles	know er
Knead	knap	knuc kled	know ing

LESSON 426.—l mute.

cám' è háf	táwk	kám' nēs
Balm y half	talk	calm ness
Balm calf	stalk y	calm ly
Palm calve	sal mon	calm y
Calm halve	alms house	palm y
Alms folk	chal dron	calm ing
Qualm yolk	fal' con er	balk ers
Shálm chalk	calm er	calk er
Halm stalk	calm ist	walk er
Balk walk	malm sey	talk er

LESSON 427.—m mute.

nē món' ïks	kôn tróle'	kôn tról' ūr
Mne mon ics	comp troll	comp trol ler

NOTE.—This word and its derivatives are spelt controll and controller, &c.

LESSON 428.—n mute.

kil	hĩm	sól' ẽm	kôn' tẽm
Kiln	hymn	sol emn	con temn
Limn	au tumn	col umn	con demn

LESSON 429.—o mute.

bà' kn	dé' kn	wěp' pn	kôt' tn
Ba con	dea con	weap on	cot ton
Ca pon	rea son	weap oned	glut ton
Ma son	sea son	rec kon	ar' son
Bla zon	trea son	per son	but' ton
Se ton	crim son	pår son	gar ri son
Bea con	pris on	par don	ben i son
Foi son	les son	dâm son	den i son
Poi son	bec kon	mut ton	ven i son

LESSON 430.—THE MOON.

1. Enthroned on high, in silence all profound,
The pale moon travels, ever journeying round;
Her beauty lives while age on ages fall,
And man's bright glory sinks in ruins all.
2. At even's dusky hour when all is still,
And one wide darkness covers vale and hill,
The ocean pilgrims hail thy dawning light,
The pensive wanderers the queen of night.
3. With constant changes yet the same,
Unknown yet known to all by face and name,
Mysterious stranger, familiar friend,
Thy fading fadeless beauty has no end.

LESSON 431.—p mute.

sâm	shâw	êmt' tè
Psalm	pshaw	emp ty
Psalm' ist	re ceipt'	tempt
Psalm mite	ex empt'	ptis an
Psâl ter	at tempt	emp tion
Psal ter y	con tempt	sump tu ous
Pseu do	re demp' tion	sump ter

LESSON 432.—s mute.

île	pû' nè	dè mène'	kòre
Isle	pu isne	de mesne	corps
Gist	is land	vis count	mesne

LESSON 433.—t mute.

kris' mäs	dè pò'	kûr' rân	mòr gâ fur
Christ mas	de pot	cur rant	mort ga ger
Mort gage	e clât	cur rants	mort ga gee'
Ost ler	ra gout	host ler	bank' rupt cy

u mute, see Lesson 189.

LESSON 434.—v mute.

twêl'	mûnth	sên' nlt
Twelve	month	seven night

LESSON 435.—w mute.

râk	rêk	ring	rite
Wrack	wreck	wring	write
Wrap	wren	wrist	writhe
Wrath	wrench	writ	wry
Wran gle	wrest	writ ten	whole
Wrap per	wretch ed	wrin kle	who so

LESSON 436.—x mute.

bòse	bíl lè dóò'	shěv	ò	dé frèèzc'
Beaux	bil let doux	chev	aux	de frise

LESSON 437.—y mute.

pàr' lè	bâr' lè	vâl' lè	bè là'
Par ley	bar ley	val ley	be lay

LESSON 438.—z mute.

rèn dé	vòòz'	rèn dé	vòòz' ìng
Ren dez	vous	ren dez	vous ing

LESSON 439.—ch mute.

drâm	sîz' má tîze	sîz' mat' è kâl
Drachm	schis ma tise	schis mat i cal

LESSON 440.—gh mute

hi	fite	mite	bôû
High	fight	might	bough
Nigh	blight	night	slough
Sigh	bright	right	plough
Thigh	fright	tight	through
Sight	light	plight	through out'

LESSON 441.—THE FAITHFUL DOG.

1. The dog is gifted with the sagacity, vigilance, and fidelity, which qualify him to be the companion, the guard, and the friend of man.

2. Happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master than take a bribe from a stranger to betray him.

LESSON 442.—ugh mute.

dò	thò	bûr' rò	fûr' lò
Dough	though	bor rough	fur lough

LESSON 443.—phh mute.

tiz' zik	tiz' zè kâl
Phthis ic	phthis i cal

LESSON 444.—cua mute

vit' tls
Vic tuals

LESSON 445.—atwai mute.

bò' sn
Boat swain

q and r are not mute, but all the other letters except them suffer a redundancy in some words ; q invariably sounds like k.

LESSON 446.—THE DECALOGUE.

1. Thou shalt have none other gods but me.
2. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them : For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me ; and show mercy unto thousands in them that love me and keep my commandments.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain : For the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou shalt do no murder.

7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8. Thou shalt not steal.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another. and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident :—that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ; that, among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies ; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations ; all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the publick good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained ; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their publick records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby, the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states: for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: for imposing taxes on us without our consent: for depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences: for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies: for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments: for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestick insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

THE NAMES OF MEN.

Charles	A' saph	God' frey	Lu' cius	Pe' ter
Clark	Ash' er	Hen' ry	Lu' ther	Pha' rez
George	Au' stin	Hor' ace	Mal' cham	Phil' ip
Giles	Ben' net	Ho' ram	Mar' tin	Re' hob
Hugh	Ber' nard	Ja' bez	Mat' thew	Reu' ben
James	Brad' ford	Ja' cob	Mi' cah	Rich' ard
Job	Dan' iel	Ja' red	Mi' chael	Rob' ert
John	Da' vid	Jef' fry	Mil' com	Ru' fus
Luke	Den' nis	Jes' se	Mo' ab	Sam' son
Miles	Ed' gar	Jo' el	Mor' gan	Shad' rach
Paul	Ed' mund	Jo' nas	Mo' ses	Si' las
Ralph	Ed' ward	Jo' nah	Na' both	Si' mon
Seth	Ed' win	Jo' seph	Na' dab	Ste' phen
Saul	Eg' bert	I' rad	Na' hum	Thom' as
Ab' ner	El' dad	I' saac	Na' than	Tu' bal
Am' brose	E' li	Ju' bal	Nim' rod	Ti' tus
A' mos	E' noch	Ju' dah	No' ah	Vin' cent
An' drew	E' phraim	Jus' tus	Nor' man	Wal' ter
Ar' nold	Ez' ra	Leon' ard	O' bed	Will' iam
Ar' thur	Fran' cis	Le' vi	O' mar	Za' doc
A' sa	Gil' bert	Lew' is	Om' ri	Zim' ri

LESSON 2.

A bi' jah	Chris' to pher	Ich' a bod	Phin' e as
A' bra ham	E li' jah	Is' ra el	Sam' u el
Ab' sa lom	E li' sha	Jon' a than	Sil ves' ter
Al' phe us	E li' zur	Josh' u a	Sim' e on
An' tho ny	Fred' er ick	Jo si' ah	Sol' o mon
Ar' chi bald	Ga' bri el	Laz' a rus	Thad' de us
Ar' te mas	Gid' e on	Lem' u el	The' o dore
A' sa hel	Greg' o ry	Na than' iel	U ri' ah
Au gus' tus	Ha' za el	Nich' o las	Val' en tine
Bar' na bas	Hil ki' ah	Ol' i ver	Zeb' e dee
Ben' ja min	Ho ra' tio	Phi le' mon	Ze ri' ah

LESSON 3.

A bed' ne go	A hith' o phel	Bar ti me' us
A bi' a thar	A lex an' der	Cor ne' li us
A bi ez' er	Ar is tar' chus	De me' tri us
A bim' e lech	Az a ri' ah	Eb e ne' zer
A bin' a dab	Ba ra chi' as	El e a' zar
A ha zi' ah	Bar thol' o mew	E liph' a let

E ze' ki el	Jer e mi' ah	Re ho bo' am
For tu na' tus	Mel chiz' e dek	The oph' i lus
Ge da li' ah	Ne he mi' ah	Zech a ri' ah
Ha cha li' ah	Nic o de' mus	Zed e ki' ah
Hez e ki' ah	O nes' i mus	Ze rub' ba bel

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ann	A' my	Flo' ra	Lo' is	Phe' be
Eve	An' na	Fran' ces	Lu' cy	Phil' lis
Faith	An' nis	Han' nah	Lyd' i a	Pru' dence
Grace	Chlo' e	Hel' en	Ma' bel	Ra' chel
Jane	Di' nah	Hes' ter	Mar' tha	Rho' da
Love	Em' ma	Hul' dah	Ma' ry	Sa' rah
Rose	Es' ther	Jen' net	Nan' cy	Sal' ly
Ruth	Eu' nice	Le' ah	Pa' tience	Su' san

LESSON 2.

Ab' i gail	Cor de' lia	Je mi' ma	Mar' ga ret
Al vi' na	Dam' a ris	Jez' e bel	Ma ri' a
A me' lia	Deb' o rah	Jo an' nah	Mir' i am
Ap' phi a	De' li a	Is' a bel	Na a' mah
Bar' ba ra	Del' i lah	Ju' li a	Na o' mi
Bath' shu a	Dor' o thy	Kath' a rine	Pris cil' la
Be lin' da	Dru sil' la	Ke tu' rah	Re bec' ca
Be thi' ah	El' ea nor	Ke zi' ah	So phi' a
Car' o line	E li' za	Lu cin' da	Su san' na
Char' i ty	E mil' ia	Lu cre' tia	Tem' per ance
Cla ris' sa	Em' i ly	Mag da lene'	Ur su' la

LESSON 3.

A tha li' a	Eu o' di as	Ju li an' na
Ce cil' i a	Hen ri et' ta	Mar ga ret' ta
E liz' a beth	Is a bel' la	Pe nel' o pe

The names of the principal Countries, People, Towns, and Cities of the Eastern Continent.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>People.</i>	<i>Chief cities.</i>
France	French	Par' is
Greece	Greeks	Ath' ens
Spain	Span' iards	Mad rid'
Wales	Welch	Wrex' ham
Al giers'	Al ge rines'	Al giers'
Brit' ain	Brit' ons	Lon' don

Chi' na
 Den' mark
 E' gyp
 Eu' rope
 Flan' ders
 Hol' land
 Ice' land
 Ja pan'
 Ire' land
 Na' ples
 Nor' way
 Per' sia
 Po' land
 Prus' sia
 Rus' sia
 Swe' den
 Si am'
 Tur' key
 Tu' nis
 Ve' nice
 Af' ri ca
 A' sia
 Aus' tri a
 Bel' gi um
 Cor' si ca
 Ger' man y
 Hun' ga ry
 In' di a
 In dos' tan
 Mi' lan
 Mo roc' co
 Por' tu gal
 Sax' o ny
 Sic' il y
 Swa' bi a
 Switz' er land
 Tus' ca ny
 Ba ta' vi a
 Ba va' ri a
 Bo he' mi a
 Fran co' ni a
 Li gu' ri a

Chi nese'
 Danes
 E gyp' tians
 Eu ro pe' ans
 Flem' ings
 Hol' lan ders
 Ice' lan ders
 Jap an ese'
 I' rish
 Ne a po' li tans
 Nor we' gi ans
 Per' sians
 Po' lan ders
 Prus' sians
 Rus' sians
 Swedes
 Si am ese'
 Turks
 Tu ni' sians
 Ve ne' tians
 Af' ri cans
 A si at' ics
 Aus' tri ans
 Bel' gi ans
 Cor' si cans
 Ger' mans
 Hun ga' ri ans
 Hin' doos
 Gen toos'
 Mi lan ese'
 Moors
 Por' tu guese
 Sax' ons
 Si cil' ians
 Swa' bi ans
 Swiss
 Tus' cans
 Ba ta' vi ans
 Ba va' ri ans
 Bo he' mi ans
 Fran co' ni ans
 Li gu' ri ans

Pe' kin
 Co pen ha' gen
 Cai' ro
 Brus' sels
 Am' ster dam
 Scal' holt
 Jed' do
 Dub' lin
 Na' ples
 Ber' gen
 Is' pa han
 War' saw
 Ber' lin
 Pe' ters burg
 Stock' holm
 Si am'
 Con stan ti no' ple
 Tu' nis
 Ve' nice

Vi en' na
 Brus' sels
 Bas' ti a
 Vi en' na
 Pres' burg
 Cal cut' ta
 Ma dras'
 Mi' lan
 Fez
 Lis' bon
 Dres' den
 Pa ler' mo
 Augs' burg
 Berne
 Flor' ence
 Hague
 Mu' nich
 Prague
 Wurts' burg
 Ge' no a

CAPITOLS AND CAPITALS.

Nicholson's Encyclopedia, Vol. 3, says, "Capital, in geography, denotes the principal city of a kingdom, province, or state."

Dr. Webster's Dictionary, Vol. 1., p. 248, edition of 1840, says, "A capital city or town is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state, or province. In many instances the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government;" as Amsterdam, the capital of Holland; Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland; Dublin, the capital of Ireland. But Mr. Webster says, in p. 249, capitol is the edifice occupied by the congress of the United States for their deliberations. In some states, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions. A government-house is called the capitol; as at the Hague is the capitol or government-house of Holland; at London, the capitol or parliament-house of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Some persons have mistaken the city containing the government-house for the capital city, instead of the largest city; such as Annapolis, a small village, for the capital of Maryland—instead of Baltimore, the third city in magnitude in the Union.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitols at</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Pop. 1840.</i>
Al a ba' ma	Tus ca loo' sa	Tus ca loo' sa	590,756
Ar kan sas'	Little Rock	Little Rock	97,574
Con nec' ti cut	Hart' ford and New Ha' ven }	Hart' ford	309,978
Del' a ware	Do' ver	Wil' ming ton	78,085
Geor' gi a	Mil' ledge ville	Sa van' nah	691,392
Il' li nois	Spring' field	Chi ca' go	476,183
In di an' a	In di a nap' o lis	Mad' i son	685,866
Ken tuc' ky	Frank' fort	Lex' ing ton	779,828
Lou is i an' a	New Or leans'	New Or leans'	352,411
Maine	Au gus' ta	Port' land	501,793
Mar' y land	An nap' o lis	Bal' ti more	469,232
Mas sa chu' setts	Bos' ton	Bos' ton	737,699
Mich i gan'	De troit'	De troit'	212,267
Mis sis sip' pi	Jack' son	Natchez	375,651
Mis sou' ri	Jef' fer son	St. Louis	385,702
New Hamp' shire	Con' cord	Portsmouth	284,574
New Jer' sey	Tren' ton	New ark	373,306
New York	Al' ba ny	New York	2,428,921
North Car o li' na	Raleigh (raw' le)	Raleigh	753,419
O hi' o	Co lum' bus	Cin cin na' ti	1,519,467
Penn syl va' ni a	Har' ris burg	Phi la del' phi a	1,724,033
Rhode Is' land	New' port and Prov' i dence }	Prov' i dence	108,830
South Car o li' na	Co lum' bi a	Charles' town	594,398
Ten nes see'	Nash' ville	Nash' ville	829,210
Ver mont'	Mont' pe lier	Bur' ling ton	291,948
Vir gin' i a	Rich' mond	Rich' mond	1,239,797
Dist. of Columbia	Wash' ing ton	Wash' ing ton	43,712
Florida	Tal la has' see	Jack' son ville	54,777
Wis con' sin Ter.	Mad' i son	Mil' wau kie	30,945
I o wa' Ter.	I o wa'	Bur' ling ton	43,117

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	Fr. France, or Francis.	Nov. November.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Gal. Galatians.	No. Number.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.	Gen. Genesis.	N. S. New Style.
A. M. Master of Arts, before noon, or in the year of the world.	Gent. Gentleman.	Obj. Objection.
Barb. Barbarism.	Geo. George.	Oct. October.
Bart. Baronet.	G. R. George the king	Orthy. Orthography.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Heb. Hebrews.	Ortpy. Orthoepey.
C. or Cent. an hundred	Hon. Honorable.	O. S. Old Style.
Capt. Captain.	Hund. Hundred.	Parl. Parliament.
C. P. D. Critical Pronouncing Dictionary	Ibidem, Ibid, in the same place.	Per cent. by the hundred.
C. P. S. Critical Pronouncing Spelling-book.	Isa. Isaiah.	Pet. Peter.
Col. Colonel.	i. e. that is—Id. the same.	Phil. Philip.
Cant. Canticles.	Jan. January—Jas. James.	Philom. a lover of learning.
Chap. Chapter.	Jac. Jacob—Josh. Joshua.	P. M. Afternoon.
Chron. Chronicle.	K. king—Km. Kingdom.	P. S. Postscript.
Co. Company.	Kt. Knight.	Ps. Psalm.
Com. Commissioner.	L. Lord or Lady	Q. Question, Queen.
Cr. Credit.	Lev. Leviticus.	q. d. as if he should say.
Cwt. Hundred weight	Lieut. Lieutenant.	q. l. as much as you please.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Regr. Register.
Dr. Doctor or Debtor	L. S. the place of the seal.	Rev. Revelation, Reverend.
Dec. December.	Lond. London.	Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Dep. Deputy.	M. Marquis, 1000.	S. South, Shilling.
Deut. Deuteronomy.	M. B. Bachelor of Physick.	Sept. September.
Do. or ditto, the same	M. D. Doctor of Physick.	Serg. Sergeant
E. G. Example.	Mr. Master.	S. T. D. Doctor of divinity.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes.	Messrs. Gentlemen, sirs.	S. T. P. Professor of ss. to wit, namely.
Eng. English.	Mrs. Mistress.	Theo. Theophilus.
Ep. Epistle.	M. S. Manuscript.	Tho. Thomas.
Eph. Ephesians.	M. S. S. Manuscripts	Thess. Thessalonians.
Esa. Esaias.	Mat. Matthew.	V. or vide, see.
Ex. Example, or Exod.	Math. Mathematicks.	Viz. to wit, namely.
Feb. February.	N. B. take particular notice.	Wm. William.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.		Wp. Worship.
		& and—&c. and so forth
		U. S. A. United States of America.

OF PUNCTUATION.

A comma (,) is a pause of one syllable—A semicolon (;) two—A colon (:) four—A period (.) six—An interrogation point (?) shows when a question is asked; as, *What do ye here?*—An exclamation point (!) is a mark of wonder or surprise; as, *O the folly of fools!*—The pause of these two points is the same as a colon or as a period, and the sentence should usually be closed with a raised tone of voice.

() A parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which is not necessary to make sense, and should be read quicker, and in a lower tone of voice.

[] Brackets or hooks, include words that serve to explain a foregoing word or sentence.

- A Hyphen joins words or syllables; as *sea-horse*.

' An Apostrophe shows when a letter is omitted, as *lov'd* for *loved*.

^ A Caret shows when a word or number of words are omitted through mistake; as, *I ^{am} here*.

“ A Quotation or double comma, includes a passage that is taken from some other author in his own words.

☞ The Index points to some remarkable passage.

¶ The Paragraph begins a new subject.

§ The Section is used to divide chapters.

* † ‡ || An Asterisk, and other references, point to a note in the margin or bottom of a page.

Sentences should begin with a capital letter.—Also every line in poetry. The name of the Deity; of persons, places, rivers, mountains, lakes, &c.

TABLE VIII.—OF SYLLABICATION.

<i>Orthography.</i>	<i>Orthoepey.</i>	<i>Orthography.</i>	<i>Orthoepey.</i>
cisi	sizh	pre cisi' on	prê sîzh' ûn
cessi	sesh	pre cessi' on	prê sêsh' ûn
sici	zish	phy sici' an	fê zîsh' ân
tici	tish	pol i tici' an	pôl lê tîsh' ân
titi	tish	pe titi' on	pê tîsh' ûn
missi	mish	com missi' on	côm mîsh' ûn
ti	she	ra 'ti o	râ' shê ô
rati	rash	rati' on al	râsh' ôn âl
tial	shal	po ten' tial	pô tên' shâl
cial	shal	so' cial	sô' shâl
tion	shun	ac' tion	âk' shûn
cean	shun	o' cean	ô' shûn
cious	shus	ra pa' cious	râ pâ' shûs

Note. The compiler has meliorated the rule for the sound of *c* at the end of a syllable: when the following syllable begins with *e*, *i* or *y*, the *c* sounds like *s*, as in *rationate* and *reciprocity*, as *râsh é ôs' é nâte* and *rês é prôs' é tê*. We will divide the last word according to the old system, viz. *re ci pro' ci ty*: in the old division the first and third syllable have the long vowel sound in the Orthography, but the short consonant sound in the Orthoepey. This absurd and arbitrary rule is a chaos, and destroys the pronunciation in the preceding and following words, viz. *Doc' ile*, *Im plic' it*, *Fe lic' i ty*, and *Fe roc' ity*. The old rule ought to be annihilated: when two rules are at war with each other, the one will destroy the other.

A TABLE OF

Words similar in their Orthoepey, but dissimilar in Orthography, and in their elucidation. The words that have their natural sound are first printed.

nôr,	nôt,	tûbe,	tûb,	bûsh,	nôise,	côrn,	sô'nd,	raîne,	tâk.
6 Adverb,	7 Preposition,	8 Conjunction,	9 Participle,	10 Interjection.					
A' bôl,2, a man's name.	a' ble, (â' bl,3) having power.	âc côunt',5, to reckon, to esteem.	ac compt', (âk kô'nt',2) a reckoning.	âl,2, malt liquor.	ail, (âle,5) to be sick.	air, (âre,2) an element.	ere, (âre,6) before, sooner than.	heir, (âre,2) an inheritor.	eyre, (âre,2) wandering court.
								air' less, (âre' lê,3) without air.	heir' less, (âre' lê,3) without an heir
								âl lê gâ' tion,2, a plea, an excuse.	âl li gâ' tion,2, a compound rule.
								âll,2, the whole, every thing.	awl (âll,2) a kind of bore.

Fâte,	fâr,	háll,	hât,	mê,	mêt,	plae,	pln,	nô,	môve,
1 Article,	2 Substantive,	3 Adjective,	4 Pronoun,	5 Verb,					

al' ter, (âl' tûr,⁵) to change.
 al' tar, (âl' tûr,²) for sacrifice.
 ân,¹ one, any.
 Ann,² a woman's name.
 às sîs' tance,² help.
 às sîs' tânts,² helpers.
 ank' er, (ângk' ûr,²) liquid measure.
 anch' or, (ângk' ûr,²) of a ship.
 ârk,² a vessel that floats.
 arc, (ârk,²) a part of a circle.
 ar rear', (âr rêér',²) unpaid.
 ar riere', (âr rêér',²) of an army.
 às cènt',² the act of rising.
 às sènt',² consent, agreement.
 âu' gûr,⁵ to conjecture by signs.
 au' ger, (âw' gûr,²) a bore.
 â vâle, sto let fall, to depress.
 a vail', (â vâle',²) profit, benefit.
 bâle.² a bundle of goods.
 bail, (bâle,²) a security.
 bâte,⁵ to lessen a demand.
 bait, (bâte,²) an enticement.
 bâll,² a round thing.
 bâwl,⁵ to proclaim as a crier.
 bâwl'd,⁹ cried aloud.
 bald, (bâwld,³) without hair.
 bâre,³ uncovered, plain, simple.
 bear, (bâre,²) a savage animal.
 Bar' bar y, (bâr' bér ré,²) a country.
 bâr bér ry,² a pipperidge bush.
 bâse,³ vile, (2) the bottom.
 bass, (bâse,³) in musick, grave.
 bet' ter, (bét' tûr,⁵) to meliorate.
 bet' tor, (bét' tûr,³) one who lays bets
 bée,² a stinging fly.
 be, (bée,⁵) to have existence.
 beach, (béeétsh,²) the shore, the strand
 beech, (béeétsh,²) a tree.
 béét,² the name of a plant.
 beat, (bête,⁵) to strike, to knock
 bln,² a repository for bread.

been, (bln) the pret. of to be.
 bûér,² liquor made of malt.
 bier, (béeér,²) a hearse.
 héll,² a sounding metal.
 belle, (bèll,²) a gay young lady
 blue, (blû,³) a colour.
 blew, (blû) the pret. of blow.
 blôte,⁵ to dry by the smoke.
 bloat, (blôte,⁵) to swell.
 bôle,² body or trunk of a tree.
 boll, (bôle,²) a round stalk.
 bowl, (bôle,²) a drinking vessel.
 bôre,⁵ to make a hole.
 boar, (bôre,²) the male swine.
 bor'd,⁹ did bore.
 board, (bôrd,²) a thin plank.
 bó,¹⁰ a word of terroure.
 bow, (bô,²) an instrument of war.
 beau, (bô,²) a man of dress.
 bow, (bôô,⁵) to make a reverence.
 bough, (bôô,²) a branch of a tree.
 bruise, (brôôze,²) a hurt.
 brews, (brôôze,⁵) to make liquors.
 brâke,² a flax engine.
 break, (brâke,⁵) to part asunder.
 brêd, part. pass. from to breed.
 bread, (brêd,²) food in general.
 Brêst,² a town in France.
 breast, (brêst,²) part of the body.
 brute, (brôôst,²) a beast, (3) irrational
 bruit, (brôôst,²) rumour, noise.
 bûr,² a rough head of a plant.
 bûrr,² the lobe or lap of the ear
 bur' row, (bûr' rô,²) for rabbits.
 bor' ough, (bûr' rô,²) a town.
 ber' ry, (bér' ré,²) a fruit.
 bur' y, (bér' ré,⁵) to put in the grave
 bût,³ except, nevertheless.
 butt, (bût,²) two hogsheds.
 by, (bl,⁷) it notes the cause.
 buy, (bl,⁵) to purchase.

nôr, nôť, tûbe, tûb, bûsh, nôlse, cûfn, sônd, tûlne, tûnk,

6 Adverb, 7 Preposition, 8 Conjunction, 9 Participle, 10 Interjection.

kâl' ên dâr,2, a chronicle.
 câl' ên dâr,2, an almanack.
 eâl' ên dêr,5, to dress cloth.
 câuk,2 a coarse talky spar.
 calk, (kâuk,5) to stop the leaks.
 caul, (kâwl,2) a thin membrane.
 call, (kâwl,5) to name, to convoke.
 câne,2, a kind of reed.
 Cain, (kâne,2) a man's name.
 cârt,2, a wheel-carriage.
 chart, (kârt,2) a delineation of coasts
 câsk,2, a barrel.
 casque, (kâsk,2) a helmet.
 cas' tor, (kâs' tûr,2) a beaver.
 cas' ter, (kâs' tûr,2) he that casts.
 cause, (kâwz,5) to effect.
 caws, (kâwz,5) to cry as a crow.
 sécl,5, to close the eyes.
 seal, (séle,2) a stamp, a seacalf.
 ceil, (séle,5) to overlay.
 sêa ling, (sê' lîng,9) setting of a seal
 cêi ling,2, the inner roof.
 sêll,5, to give for a price.
 cêll,2, a hut, a small cavity.
 sel' ler, (sêl' lûr,2) an auctioneer.
 cel' lar, (sêl' lûr,2) the lower room.
 sênsê,2, meaning, reason.
 cênsê,2, a publick rates.
 sênt,9, did send.
 cênt,2, an American coin.
 scent, (sênt,2) smell, odour.
 sééd,2, sperm, original.
 cêde,5, to yield, to resign.
 sessi' on, (sêsh' ûn,2) an assize.
 cessi' on, (sêsh' ûn,2) a retreat.
 cêss,2, the act of laying rates.
 sêss,2, rate, charges, tax.
 chair, (tshâre,2) a workable seat.
 char, (tshâre,5) to work by the day.
 quire, (kwîre,2) 24 sheets of paper
 choir, (kwîre,2) a band of singers.

col' lar, (kôl' lûr,2) for the neck.
 chol' er, (kôl' lûr,2) the bile, wrath.
 col' our, (kôl' lûr,2) dye, hue.
 cul' ler, (kûl' lûr,2) one who picks.
 côrd,2, a rope, a string.
 chord, (kôrd,2) a musical string.
 chrôn i câl,3, relating to time.
 chrôn i cle,2, a history.
 cin' gle, (sîn' gl,2) a girt for a horse
 sin' gle, (sîn' gl,2) not double.
 sink, (sîngk,5) to go down.
 cinque, (sîngk,2) a five.
 site,2, situation, local position.
 cite,5, to summon, to enjoin.
 sight, (sîte,2) the sense of seeing.
 clâws,2, the feet of animals.
 clause, (klâwz,2) a sentence.
 clime,2 region, climate.
 climb, (klîme,5) to ascend.
 close, (klôze,2) conclusion.
 clothes, (klôze,2) garments.
 côle,2, cabbage.
 coal, (kôle,2) cinder, fuel.
 côrse,2, a dead body.
 coarse, (kôrse,2) not refined, rude.
 course, (kôrse,2) race, career.
 côm plâne',5, to level.
 com plain', (kôm plâne',5) to lament.
 côm' plê mêt,2, full number.
 côm' pli ment,2, civility.
 côn sênt',2, the act of yielding.
 côn cênt',2, concert of voices.
 comp trô' ller, (kôn trô' lûr,2) director
 con trol' ler, (kôn trôl' lûr,2) overseer.
 côre,2, the heart, kernel.
 corps, (kôre,2) a body of forces.
 côf' fêr, (kôf' fûr,2) a money chest.
 cough' er, (kôf' fûr,2) who coughs.
 co quet', (kô kêt',5) to pretend love
 co quette', (kô kêt',2) gay airy girl.
 coz' en, (kûz' zû,5) to cheat, to trick

Fâte,	fâr,	háll,	hât,	mé,	mêt,	plne,	pîn,	nô,	môve,
1 Article,	2 Substantive,	3 Adjective,	4 Pronoun,	5 Verb,					
cous' in, (kûz' zn,2) a relation.	crews, (krððs,2) ship's companions	cruise, (krððs,2) a small cup.	creak, (krêke,5) to make a noise.	crêék,2, a bay, a cove. [lamation.	cri' êr,2, one who makes a proc-	cry' êr, (krî' ðr,2) the falcon gentle	cru' el, (krðð' ðl,3) inhuman.	crew' el, (krðð' ðl,2) yarn twisted.	sîg' nêt,2, a seal.
cyg' net, (sîg' nêt,2) a young swan.	dâm,2, a bank to confine water.	damn, (dâm,5) to doom.	Dâne,2, a man of Denmark.	deign, (dâne,5) to vouchsafe.	day, (dâ,2) twenty four hours.	dey, (dâ,2) a governor in Barbary	dêér,2, a wild animal.	dear, (dêre,2) costly, beloved.	de mean', (dê mène',5) to behave.
de main', (dê mène',2) a freehold.	due, (dâ,2) that belongs to one.	dew, (dâ,2) the moisture on grass.	dis crête',3, distinct.	dis crêét',3, prudent, sober.	dôs' sîl,2, a small mass of lint.	doc' ile, (dôs' sîl,3) teachable.	dock' et, (dôk' êt,2) a label on goods	dôq uet, (dôk' êt,2) a warrant.	doe, (dâ,2) a female deer.
dough, (dâ,2) the paste of bread.	dûn,2, colour,3dark, gloomy.	done, (dûn,9) performed.	drâm,2, a drink of spirit.	drachm, (drâm,2) a coin.	drâff,2, any thing thrown away.	draugh, (drâf,2) refuse swill.	ên dite',5, to compose.	en dict', (ên dite',5) to impeach.	fâne,2, a temple.
fain, (fâne,3) glad, merry.	feign, (fâne,5) to dissemble.	faint, (fânt,5) to grow feeble.	feint, (fânt,5) a false appearance.	fâre,2, food, the price of passage	fâir,2, a beauty,(3) handsome.	fêét,2, the plural of foot.	feat, (fête,2) act, deed, exploit.	fâwn,2, a young deer, (5)to court	fâun,2, a kind of rural deity.
fêl' lôe,2, the circle of a wheel.	fel' low, (fêl' lô,2) an associate.	feud, (fêde,2) quarrel, contention.	feod, (fêde,2) fee, tenure.	feu' dal, (fê' dâl,2) dependence.	feo' dal, (fê' dâl,3) held of another.	flêé,5, to run from danger.	flea, (flê,2) a small insect.	fil' lip,5, to snap the fingers.	Phil' ip, (fil' îp,2) a man's name.
fil' ter, (fil' tîr,2) a strainer.	phil' ter, (fil' tîr,5) to charm, to love	flôte,5, to skim.	float, (flôte,5) to swim on the water	flôûr,2, the edible part of grain.	flow' er, (flô' êr,2) a blossom.	flue, (flâ,2) soft down of fur.	flew, (flâ,) the pret. of to fly.	fôrth,6, abroad, (7) out of	fourth, (fôrth,3) the ordinal offour.
fôre,3, that comes first, anterior.	four, (fôre,3) twice two.	fôûl,3, not clean, filthy, impure.	fowl, (fôûl,2) a winged animal.	fraise, (frâze,2) pancake with bacon	frays, (frâze,2) a broil, a battle.	phrase, (frâze,2) a mode of speech.	frêeze,5, to congeal with cold.	frieze, (frêeze,2) a coarse cloth.	fûrs,2, skins with soft hair.
fûrze,2, gorse, goss.	gá' bêl,2, an excise, a tax.								

nôr, nô't, tûbe, tûb, bûsh, möldore, cöin, sô'ind, taine, tûlak.

6 Adverb, 7 Preposition, 8 Conjunction, 9 Participle, 10 Interjection.

gá' ble,² the sloping roof.
 gá'te,² the door of a city or castle
 gait, (gá'te,²) manner of walking.
 gage, (gá'dje,²) a pledge, a pawn.
 gauge, (gá'dje,²) a measure.
 gull, (gá'wl,²) the bile, bitterness.
 Gaul, (gá'wl,²) a Frenchman.
 gá' zél',² a small Venitian coin.
 ga zette', (gá' zét,²) a newspaper.
 gilt, part. of gild.
 guilt, (gí't,²) a crime, an offence.
 gléde,² a kite.
 glead, (gléde,²) a kind of hawk.
 gild,⁵ to overlay with thin gold.
 guild, (gíld,²) a corporation.
 gláre,⁵ to dazzle the eye.
 glaire, (gláre,²) the white of an egg
 grá'te,² range of bars for fire.
 great, (grá'te,³) large in bulk.
 grat' er, (grá'te' ũr,²) a coarse file.
 great' er, (grá'te' ũr,³) larger.
 Gréese,² a country in Europe.
 greece, (gréese,²) a flight of steps.
 grease, (gréese,²) unctuousity.
 groan, (grône,⁵) to breathe in pain.
 grown, (grône,⁹) increased.
 hac' kle, (há'k kl,²) raw silk.
 hatch' el, (há'k kl,²) an instrument
 há'l lô',⁵ to cry as after a dog.
 há'l lôó',⁵ to call or shout to.
 há'le,³ sound, healthy, hearty.
 hail, (há'le,⁵) to salute, to call to.
 há're,² a small quadruped.
 hair, (há're,²) tegument.
 hárt,² the male of the roe.
 heart, (hárt,²) the seat of life.
 há'te,² ill will, malignity.
 height, (há'te,²) elevation.
 há'll,² a large room.
 haul, (há'wl,⁵) to pull, to draw.
 hay, (há,²) dried grass.

hey, (há,¹⁰) an expression of joy.
 hé'el,² the part of foot or shoe.
 heal, (hé'le,⁵) to cure a person
 hère,⁶ in this place.
 hear (hé're,⁵) to listen, to hearken.
 hêrd,² number of beasts together
 heard, (hêrd,⁹) of to hear.
 hue, (há,²) colour, a clamour.
 hew, (há' s) to cut with an axe.
 Hugh, (há,²) a man's name.
 hie, (há,⁵) to go in haste to hasten.
 high, (há,³) lofty, elevated.
 hire,⁵ to work for wages.
 high' er, (há' ũr,³) more high.
 hight, (há'te,³) was named, called.
 height, (há'te,⁵) degree of altitude.
 hím,⁴ the oblique case of he.
 hymn, (hím,²) an encomiastick song.
 hò,¹⁰ a call, exclamation.
 hoe, (há,²) a tool to cut up the earth
 hò'le,² a cavity, a perforation.
 whole, (há'le,³) all, total, unimpaired
 hòrde,² a clan, a crew of people.
 hoard, (há'rde,⁵) to lay up store.
 I,⁴ myself. [sight.
 eye, (i,²) the organ of vision or
 in ci' dents, (ín' sé dènts,²) events.
 in' ci dence, (ín' sé dènce,²) casualty.
 ín,⁷ concerning, (6) not out.
 inn,² a tavern for travellers.
 ín' nó cènts,² guiltless persons.
 ín' nó cènce,² harmlessness.
 ín tén'se',³ raised to a high degree
 ín tén'ts',² meanings, purposes.
 ín tén' sion,² the act of forcing.
 ín tén' tion,² design, purpose.
 isle, (íle,²) an island.
 aisle, (íle,²) the walk in a church.
 já'm,² a conserve of fruit.
 jamb, (já'm,²) a supporter.
 jést,² a ludicrous thing.

Fite, **f**âr, **h**âil, **h**ât, **m**ê, **m**êt, **p**îne, **p**în, **n**ô, **m**ôve,

1 Article, 2 Substantive, 3 Adjective, 4 Pronoun, 5 Verb,

gest, (jêst,2) a deed, an action.
 ju' ry, (jâ' rê,2) men who try causes
 jew' ry, (jâ' rê,2) judice.
 jûst,3, upright, equitable.
 joust, (jûst,2) a mock fight.
 key, (kê,2) an instrument to unlock
 quay, (kê,2) a wharf or dock.
 kill,5, to deprive of life.
 kiln, (kî,2) a stove.
 nâve,2, middle part of a wheel.
 knave, (nâve,2) a dishonest man.
 nêéd,5, to want, (2) exigency.
 knead, (nêéd,5) to work dough.
 kneed, (nêéd,3) having knees.
 new, (nô,3) fresh, modern.
 knew, (nô,) pret. of know.
 knight, (nîte,2) the title of honour.
 night, (nîte,2) the time of darkness
 nit,2, the egg of an insect.
 knit, (nît,5) to make by texture.
 nô,5, negatively, (3) not any.
 know, (nô,5) to be informed.
 nôit,6, no more.
 knot, (nôt,2) the but-end of a limb
 nôse, (nôze,2) the organ of scent.
 knows, (nôze,5) 3d person of know
 lade,5, to load, to freight.
 laid, (lâde,9) of lay.
 lâw,2, a rule of action.
 la, (lâw,10) see, look, behold.
 lâcks,5, 3d person of lack.
 lax, (lâks,2) looseness.
 lâne,2, a way between fences.
 lain, (lâne,9) of lie.
 lêé,2, dregs, sediment, refuse.
 lea, (lê,2) ground enclosed.
 ley, (lêé,2) a field.
 leaf, (lêé,2) foliage, part of a book
 lief, (lêér,6) willing, (3) beloved.
 lêék,2, a pot herb.
 leak, (lêke,2) to let water in out

leave, (lêve,2) grant of liberty.
 lieve, (lêév,6) willingly.
 led,9, pret. of to lead.
 lead, (lîa,2) a soft heavy metal.
 les' sen, (lê's sn,5) to diminish.
 les' son, (lê's sn,2) any thing read.
 Let' tice, (lê't tîs,2) a woman's name
 let' tuce, (lê't tîs,2) a plant.
 lev' ee, (lê'v vê,2) attendant at court
 lev' y, (lê'v vê,5) to raise money.
 li' er, (lî' âr,2) one that rests.
 li' ar, (lî' âr,2) who wants veracity.
 lyre, (lîre,2) a musical instrument.
 limb, (lîm,2) a member, a border.
 limn, (lîm,5) to paint any thing.
 links, (lîngks,2) rings of a chain.
 lynx, (lîngks,2) a spotted beast.
 lô,10, behold, look, see.
 low, (lô,3) humble, not high.
 lôck,5, to fasten doors.
 lough, (lôk,2) a lake.
 lomp, (lûmp,2) a round fish.
 lûmp,2, a shapeless mass.
 lône,3, solitary, without company
 loan, (lône,2) any thing lent.
 mâde,9, of make.
 maid, (mâde,2) a single woman.
 mâle,2, the he of any species.
 mail, (mâle,2) postman's bundle.
 mâne,2, the hair of a horse.
 main, (mâne,3) principal, chief.
 man' tel, (mân' tî,2) a frontispiece.
 man' tle, (mân' tî,2) a garment.
 mâze,2, confusion of the thought.
 maize, (mâze,2) indian wheat.
 man' or, (mân' nôr,2) a tract of land
 man' ner, (mân' nôr,2) civility.
 mâr' shâl,2, the chief officer.
 mar' tial, (mâr' shâl,3) warlike.
 mâr' tîn,2, a kind of swallow.
 mar' ten, (mâr' tîn,2) a large

nôr, nôť, tûbe, tûb, bûsh, cûin, nôise, sûind, tûlne, tûnk.

6 Adverb, 7 Preposition, 8 Conjunction, 9 Participle, 10 Interjection.

mean, (mêne,3) base, despicable.
 mien, (mêne,2) air, look, manner.
 mēēd,2, reward, present, gift.
 mead, (mēde,2) a kind of drink.
 mère,3, that or this only.
 meer, (mère,3) simple, unmixed.
 mēēt,5, to come together.
 mēte,5, to measure.
 meat, (mēte,2) food in general.
 met' al, (mēt' ū,2) gold, silver, &c.
 met' tle, (mēt' ū,2) spirit, courage.
 muse, (mûze,5) to ponder, to study
 mews, (mûze,2) the cry of a cat.
 mite,2, a small insect.
 might, (mite,2) power, strength.
 moan, (mône,5) to lament.
 mown, (mône,9) of mow.
 mote,2, a small particle
 moat, (môte,2) a ditch, a canal.
 mûle,2, a mungrel animal.
 mewl, (mûle,5) to squall as a child
 naught, (nâwt,3) corrupt, bad.
 nought, (nâwt,2) not any thing.
 nâg,2, a small horse.
 knag, (nâg,2) hard knot in wood.
 nay, (nâ,6) no, not only, but more
 neigh, (nâ,2) the voice of a horse.
 Neal, (néle,5) to temper by heat.
 kneel, (nēēl,5) to bend the knee.
 nâp,2, slumber, a short sleep.
 knap, (nâp,5) to break short.
 nûn,2, a religious woman.
 none, (nûn,3) not one, not any.
 ôre,2, metal unrefined.
 oar, (ôre,2) an instrument to row.
 o' er, (ôre,6) above, beyond.
 oh! (ô,10) denoting pain, sorrow.
 owe, (ô,5) to be indebted.
 won, (wûn,9) of win.
 one, (wûn,3) the cardinal of first.
 ôûr,4, belonging to us.

hour, (ôûr,2) sixty minutes.
 pâle,3, white of look, dim.
 pail, (pâle,2) a wooden vessel.
 pal' let, (pâl' lît,2) small bed.
 pal' ette, (pâl' lît,2) a painter's board
 pâne,2, a square of glass.
 pain, (pâne,2) punishment.
 pâre,5, to cut off the surface.
 pair, (pâre,2) two of a sort.
 pear, (pâre,2) a fruit.
 pâll,2, a funeral cloth.
 Paul, (pâll,2) a man's name.
 pan' nel, (pân' nîl,2) saddle. [door.
 pan' el, (pân' nîl,2) a square in a
 pâste,2, cement. [lar gait.
 paced, (pâste,3) having a particu-
 pa' tience, (pâ' shēnse,2) endurance
 pa' tients, (pâ' shēnts,2) sick people.
 pâws, (pâwz,2) the feet of a beast.
 pause, (pâwz,2) a stop, suspense.
 peace, (pése,2) respite from war.
 piece, (péese,2) a patch [nence.
 peak, (pêke,2) the top of an emi-
 pique, (pêék,2) an ill will.
 péél,2, the skin of a thing.
 peal, (pêle,2) the sound of bells.
 pēn' cîl,2, a lead pen.
 pen' sile, (pēn' sîl,2) hanging.
 péér,2, one of the same rank.
 pier, (péér,2) the pillar of a bridge
 pēn' i tēnce,2, repentance. [for sin
 pēn' i tēnts,2, sorrowful persons
 Pe' ter, (pē' tûr,2) a man's name.
 pe' tre, (pē' tûr,2) saltpetre, nitre.
 place,2, a seat, residence, mansion.
 plaice, (plâse,2) a flat fish.
 plâne,2, a carpenter's tool.
 plain, (plâne,2) level ground.
 plate,2, wrought silver.
 plait, (plâte,2) a fold, (s) to braid.
 please, (plēze,5) to delight, to like.

plé, *râr,* *hâll,* *hât,* *mê,* *mêt,* *plœ,* *pîn,* *nô,* *môve,*

1 Article, 2 Substantive, 3 Adjective, 4 Pronoun, 5 Verb,

pleas, (pléze,2) courts of law.
 plum,2, a fruit.
 plumb, (plûm,2) a plummet.
 pole,2, a long staff.
 poll, (pôle,2) the head.
 pow' er, (pôû' âr,2) authority, force
 pôûr,5, to flow rapidly.
 prac' tice, (prâk' tîs,2) customary use
 prac' tise, (prâk' tîs,5) to habituate.
 prays, (prâze,5) to ask submissively.
 praise, (prâze,2) renown, celebrity.
 pray, (prâ,5) to implore, to ask for
 prey, (prâ,5) to corrode, to plunder
 pres' ence, (prêz' zânse,2) in view.
 pres' ents, (prêz' zânse,2) gifts.
 prin' ci pâ, (prin' sé pâ,2) a chief.
 prin' ci ple, (prin' sé pl,2) first cause
 pri' or, (pr' âr,3) antecedent.
 pri' er (pr' âr,2) one who inquires.
 prof' it, (prôf' fît,2) gain.
 proph' et, (prâf' fît,2) a foreteller.
 queen, (kwéén,2) the king's wife.
 quean, (kwéne,2) a base woman.
 râb' bit,2, a furry animal.
 rab' bet, (râb' bît,2) a joint.
 rain, (râne,2) a shower.
 reign, (râne,2) royal authority.
 rein, (râne,2) the line of a bridle.
 raise, (râze,5) to lift up, to erect.
 rays, (râze,2) beams of light.
 rase, (râze,5) to blot out.
 râze,2, root of ginger.
 rea' son, (ré' zn,2) final cause.
 ral' sin, (ré' zn,2) a dried grape
 râp,2, a quick smart blow.
 wrap, (râp,5) to roll together.
 rêéd,2, hollow shrub.
 read, (rééd,5) to peruse.
 rêd,3, of the colour of blood.
 read, (rêd,3,9) skilful by reading
 ri' der (r' âr,2) one who rides.

ry' der, (r' âr,2) a clause added
 rê sâl'é,2, sale at second hand.
 re sail', (ré sâl'e,5) to sail back.
 rêst,2, repose, which remains.
 wrest, (rêst,5) to twist by violence.
 rêtch,5, to force up, to vomit.
 wretch, (rêtch,2) a miserable mortal
 rig' ger, (rig' gâr,2) one that dresses
 rig' our, (rig' gâr,2) severity.
 rime,2, hole, a chink.
 rhyme, (rime,2) poetry, a poem.
 ring,2, a circle, (5) to strike bells
 wring, (ring,5) to twist, to pinch.
 ring' er, (ring' âr,2) he who rings
 wring' er (ring' âr,2) one who squeezes
 rite,2, solemn act of religion. [fit.
 right, (rite,2) justice, (6) justly, (3)
 write, (rite,5) to form letters.
 wright, (rite,2) a workman.
 rode, pret. of ride.
 road, (rôde,2) large way, path.
 rhode, (rôde,2) an island.
 rowed, pret. and part. of row.
 roe, (rô,2) the female of the hart.
 row, (rô,2) a rank or file.
 rôôm,2, space, an apartment.
 Rome, (rôôm,2) a city in Italy.
 rheum, (rôôm,2) phlegm, spittle.
 rise,2, the act of rising.
 rice, (rlse,2) an esculent grain.
 rought, (râwt,9) reached.
 wrought, (râwt,9) worked.
 rôût,2, a clamorous multitude.
 route, (rôût,2) road, way.
 rôôd,2, the fourth part of an acre
 rude, (rôôd,3) rough, turbulent.
 rôte,2, words uttered by memory
 wrote, (rôte,) pret. of write.
 rûff,2, a puckered linen ornament
 rough, (rôf,3) inelegant of manners
 rûng, pret. part. of ring.

nôr, nôť, tûbe, tûb, bûsh, mûldore, cûin, sôund, zûine, tûink.

6 Adverb, 7 Preposition, 8 Conjunction, 9 Participle, 10 Interjection.

- wrung, (rûng) pret. part. of wring.
 rye, (ri,2) a coarse winter grain.
 wry, (ri,3) crooked, distorted.
 sâle,2, the act of selling.
 sail, (sâle,5) to move on the water.
 sa' ler, (sâ' lûr,2) a fast sailing ship.
 sa' lor, (sâ' lûr,2) a mariner.
 sa' tyr, (sâ' tûr,2) a sylvan god.
 sa' tire, (sâ' tûr,2) invective.
 sa' vor y, (sâ' vûr ê,3) a plant [smell].
 sa' vour y, (sâ' vûr ê,3) pleasing to the
 sa' ver, (sâ' vûr,2) preserver.
 sa' vour, (sâ' vûr,2) a scent, odour.
 scēn,9, of see, (3) skilled, versed.
 scene, (sēn,2) the stage, a display.
 seine, (sēn,2) a net used in fishing.
 sēds,5, the third person of see.
 seas, (sēds,2) many waters, oceans.
 sêē,5, to perceive by the eye.
 sea, (sê,2) the ocean.
 sēēm,5, to appear. [gether.
 seam, (sēme,2) two edges sowed to-
 sēēr,2, one who foresees.
 sear, (sēre,5) to burn, (3) dry.
 cēre,5, to wax.
 shâ grēēn',2, the skin of a fish.
 cha grin, (shâ grēēn',5) to vex.
 shēēr,3, pure, clear, unmingled.
 shear, (shēre,5) to fleece sheep.
 shire, (shēre,2) a county.
 sil' ly, (sîl' lē,2) foolish, artless.
 Scil' ly, (sîl' lē,2) an island.
 sine,2, a right line.
 sign, (sîne,2) a token of any thing.
 sit,5, to be in a state of rest.
 cit,2, an inhabitant of a city.
 size,2, comparative magnitude.
 six, (size,2) the number six at dice
 slay, (slâ,5) to kill, to put to death
 sley, (slâ,5) to twist into thread.
 slaie, (slâ,2) a weaver's reed.
 slight, (slite,5) to neglect.
 sleight, (slite,2) artful trick.
 sloe, (slô,2) a fruit.
 slow, (slô,3) tardy, dull, inactive.
 soar'd (sôrd,9) of to soar.
 sword, (sôrd,2) weapon of war.
 sô,6, thus, in like manner.
 sow, (sô,5) to scatter seed. [thread
 sew, (sô,5) to join by needle and
 sôre,2, a tender and painful place
 soar, (sôre,5) to fly aloft, to tower.
 sôle,3, single, (2) part of a shoe.
 soul, (sôle,2) an immortal spirit.
 sûm,2, the whole of any thing.
 some, (sûm,3) more or less, a pa
 sûn,2, the luminary of day.
 son, (sûn,2) a parent's male child.
 stâres,5, the third person of stare.
 stairs, (stâres,2) the plural of stair.
 stâre,5, to look with fixed eyes.
 stair, (stâre,2) steps to go up.
 stâke,2, slender post.
 steak, (stâke,2) a slice of flesh.
 stêēl,2, a hard kind of iron.
 steal, (stêle,5) to take by theft.
 stile,2, a set of steps for a passage
 style, (stîle,2) manner of writing.
 strait, (strâte,2) a narrow pass.
 straight, (strâte,3) right, narrow
 suc' cour, (sûk' kûr,5) to help.
 suc' ker, (sûk' kûr,2) a young twig.
 swâre, the pret. of swear.
 swear, (swâre,5) to put to an oath.
 swêēt,3, luscious, (2) a perfume.
 suite, (swêēt,2) retinue, company.
 tâle,2, a narrative, a story.
 tail, (tâle,2) the hinder part.
 taille, (tâle,2) a limited estate.
 târe,2, a weed, weight allowed.
 tear, (târe,5) to pull in pieces.
 tâcks,2, small nails.

Fîte, fâr, hâll, hât, mē, mēt, pine, pîn, nô, mōve,

1 Article, 2 Substantive, 3 Adjective, 4 Pronoun, 5 Verb,

tax, (tâks,2) an impost, an excise.
 téem,5, to produce. [a carriage.
 team,(tême,2) the horses that draw
 tier, (têér,2) a row, a rank.
 tear, (têre,2) water from the eyes.
 terse,3, smooth, cleanly written.
 tierce, (têrse,2) a vessel.
 the, (tne,1) an article.
 thee, (tnêé,4) the oblique of thou.
 there, (tnâre,6) in that place.
 their (tnâre,3) of them.
 throe, (thrô,2) any extreme agony
 throw, (thrô,5) to fling, to cast.
 through, (thrôô,7) from end to end
 threw, (thrôô, pret.) of throw.
 throne,2, a royal seat.
 thrown, (thrône,9) of throw.
 time,2, duration, season.
 thyme, (time,2) a plant.
 toe, (tô,2) a member of the foot.
 tow, (tô,2) flax or hemp beaten.
 tôô,6, over and above, likewise.
 to, (tôô,7) noting motion toward.
 two, (tôô,3) one and one are two.
 tôle,5, to train, to draw by degrees
 toll, (tôle,5) to ring a bell.
 tong, (tûng,2) a catch of a buckle.
 tongue, (tûng,2) the organ of speech
 trav'el, (trâv'îl,2) a journey.
 trav'ail, (trâv'îl,2) labour, fatigue.
 trea'ties, (trê'tiz,2) negotiations.
 trea'tise, (trê'tiz,2) discourse.
 ûn lâde',5, to unload a vessel.
 un laid', (ûn lâde',3) not placed.
 vâle,2, a valley.
 vail, (vâle,2) a curtain,(5) to cover.
 veil, (vâle,2) a disguise [wind.
 vâne, 2, a plate to turn with the
 vain, (vâne,2) fruitless, empty.
 vein, (vâne,2) an artery.
 vî ol (vî ôl,2) musical instrument

vî al (vî ôl,2) a small bottle.
 wâste,5, to diminish. to spend.
 waist, (wâste,2) the middle.
 wâle,2, a rising part in cloth.
 wail, (wâle,5) to lament, to moan
 wait, (wâle,5) to expect, to stay for
 weight, (wâle,2) heaviness.
 wâne,2, decrease of the moon.
 wain, (wâne,2) a carriage.
 wâre,2, something to be sold.
 wear, (wâre,5) to waste, to consume
 wâve,2, a billow, (5) to beckon
 waive, (wâve,5) to relinquish.
 wâll,2, the side of a building
 wâwl,5, to cry, to howl.
 way, (wâ,2) a road, course.
 weigh, (wâ,5) to balance by weight.
 wêek,2, the space of seven days.
 weak, (wêke,3) feeble, not strong
 week'ly, (wêek' lî,6) once a week.
 weak'ly, (wêek' lî,6) feebly.
 wield, (wêild,5) to command.
 weald, (wêilde,2) a wood, a grove.
 wêên,5, to imagine.
 wean, (wêne,5) to stop sucking.
 weth'er, (wêrn' îr,2) a sheep.
 weath'er, (wêrn' îr,2) the element.
 we (wêé,1) the plural of I.
 wêé,3, little, small.
 rêék,2, a pile of hay.
 wreak, (rêke,2) revenge, passion.
 whêél, (hwêél,2) a circular body.
 wheal (hwêle,2) a pustule.
 wood, (wôd,2) timber.
 would, (wôd) the pret. of will.
 yê,4, the plural of thou.
 yea, (yê,6) yes.
 you, (yôô,4) the plural of thou.
 yew, (yôô,2) a tree, tough wood.
 yôke, 2, for oxen to draw by.
 yolk, (yôke,2) the yellow of an egg

SYNONYMOUS WORDS,

DERIVED FROM THE

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Primitive English</i>
Am' nes ty	ob liv' ion	for get' ful ness
A nal' o gy	cor res pon' dence	like' ness
A nat' o my	dis sec' tion	a cut' ting up
A nom' a lous	ir reg' u lar	law' less
Ap a thet' ic	in sen' si ble	un feel' ing
A pol' o gy	ex cuse'	plea
A pos' tle	mis' sion a ry	mes' sen ger
Bap tize'	im merse'	dip
Bib li op' o list	li bra' ri an	book' sel ler
Bish' op	su per vi' sor	o ver look' er
Cat' a logue	in' ven tor y	list
Cat' a ract	cas cade'	wa' ter fall
De moc' ra cy	re pub' lic	com' mon wealth
Di' a logue	con ver sa' tion	talk
Di dac' tic	pre cep' tive	teach' ing
Dox ol' o gy	glo ri fi ca' tion	praise
Dy' nas ty	do min' ion	pow' er
E pit' o me	ab' stract	a bridg' ment
El lip' ti cal	o' val	egg' shaped
Eu' cha rist	sac' ra ment	ho' ly sup' per
Eu' lo gize	com mend'	praise
Gno' mon	in' dex	poin' ter
Lex' i con	dic' tion a ry	word' book
Met a mor phose	trans form'	change
Mon ar' chi cal	re' gal	king' ly
Par' a ble	sim il' i tude	like' ness
Pa thet' ic	af fect' ing	feel' ing
Phe nom' e non	ap pear' ance	sight
Phys' i cal	me dic' i nal	heal' ing
Pol' y glot	mul ti lin' gu al	of ma' ny tongues
Proph' e sy	pre dict'	fore tell'
Rhet' o ric	or' a tor y	fine speak' ing
Sphere	globe	ball
Tau tol' o gy	rep e ti' tion	say ing a gain
Tet' ra gon	quad' ran gle	a square
The ol' o gy	di vin' i ty	re lig' ion
The' os	de' us	God
Tone	sound	noise

GREEK NOUNS

IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBERS.

Singular.

Ba' sis	a foundation
Pha' sis	the face of the moon
Em' pha sis	particular stress on a word
Hy poth' e sis	a supposition or theory
Di er' e sis	the disjunction of vowels
Cri' sis	the decisive point
A nal' y sis	solution of any compound
Met a mor' pho sis	a change
El lip' sis	an omission, an oval
Au tom' a ton	a self-moving machine
Phe nom' e non	an appearance
Cri te' ri on	a mark to judge by
Dog' ma	a doctrinal notion

Plural.

ba' ses
pha' ses
em' pha ses
hy poth' e ses
di er' e ses
cri' ses
a nal' y ses
met a mor' pho ses
el lip' ses
au tom' a ta
phe nom' e na
cri te' ri a
dog' ma ta

LATIN NOUNS

IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBERS.

Singular.

Er ra' tum	a mistake
Stra' tum	a layer or bed
De si de ra' tum	a thing much wanted
Da' tum	positions admitted
Me mo ran' dum	a list of things
Ad den' dum	something to be added
Ar ca' num	a secret
Stim' u lus	a goad or incitement
Mo men' tum	force of motion
En co' mi um	praise, commendation
Ra' di us	semi-diameter of a circle
Nu' cle us	a kernel
Ge' ni us	an aerial spirit
Fo' cus	the point where rays meet
Ma' gus	a wise man
In' dex	the pointer out
Ver' tex	the top of any thing
Ap pen' dix	something added
Ra' dix	root
Ax' is	on which a thing revolves
A man u en' sis	who writes by dictation
Au ro' ra bo re al' is	the northern light
Mi nu' ti a	the smallest part
Sta' men	a fine thread in a flower
Ge' nus	a sort or kind
Vis' cus	an intestine

Plural.

er ra' ta
stra' ta
de si de ra' ta
da' ta
me mo ran' da
ad den' da
ar ca' na
stim' u li
mo men' ta
en co' mi a
ra' di i
nu' cle i
ge' ni i
fo' ci
ma' gi
in' di ces
ver' ti ces
ap pen' di ces
ra' di ces
ax' es
a man u en' ses
au ro' ræ bo re al' es
mi nu' ti æ
sta' mi na
gen' e ra
vis' ce ra

WORDS AND PHRASES

IN GENERAL USE AMONG GOOD SPEAKERS AND WRITERS,
DERIVED FROM THE LATIN AND GREEK.

L. for Latin; G. for Greek; n. for noun; v. for verb; a. for adjective.

AMP

AGGELOS, ănj jê lôs, G. n.,
a messenger.
An' gel, a good spirit employed
by God in human affairs.
Arch an' gel, an angel of the
highest order.
An gel'i cal, resembling angels.
AGO, à' gò, L. v., I do, or act.
Act, something done.
Ac' tor, { L. n., players.
Ac' tress, {
Ac' tu al, really existing.
Ac tiv' i ty, { nimbleness.
A gil' i ty, {
AMO, á' mò, L. v., I love.
A mi a bil' i ty, loveliness.
Am' a tor y, relating to love.
Am a to' ri al, concerning love.
Am' a teur, a lover of any par-
ticular art or science.
Par' a mour, a lover; a wooer.
A' mi a ble, lovely.
En am' or ed, to be inflamed
with love.
Am' i ty, friendship.
AMPLUS, ăm' plûs, L. a.,
large.
Am' ple, large, liberal.
Am' ple ness, largeness.

ANI

Am' pli fy, to enlarge.
Am pli fi ca' tion, extension.
Am' pli tude, greatness.
ANGULUS, ăng' gù lûs, L. n.,
a corner.
An' gle, a corner.
An' gu lar, having corners.
Rec tan' gu lar, having angles
of ninety degrees; right-an-
gled; having four equal
sides.
Tri' an gle, a figure of three
angles.
Tri an' gu lar, having three cor-
ners.
Quad ran' gu lar, having four
corners.
E qui an' gu lar, having equal
angles.
E quan' i mous, even, not de-
jected.
Quad' ran gle, a square.
Quad ran' gu lar, square of nine-
ty degrees.
ANIMA, ăn' è má, L. n., the
soul, mind.
U na nim' i ty, agreement in
opinion.
U nan' i mous, of one mind.

E qua nim' i ty, evenness of mind.

Mag na nim' i ty, greatness of of mind.

Pu sil la nim' i ty, cowardice.

ANNUS, ân' nûs, L. n., a year.

An nu i ty, a yearly income.

An nu i tant, one who receives an annuity.

An ni ver sa ry, an event celebrated every year.

An' nals, histories digested in the exact order of time.

An' nu al, that which happens every year.

Bi en' ni al, of the continuance of two years.

Tri en' ni al, lasting three years.

Tet ren' ni al, or **qua dren' ni al**, comprising four years.

Pen ten' ni al, lasting five years.

Hex en' ni al, or **sex en' ni al**, lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

Hep ten' ni al, or **sep ten' ni al**, lasting or happening once in seven years.

Oc ten' ni al, lasting eight years.

No ven' ni al, lasting nine years.

De cen' ni al, that continues for ten years.

Per en' ni al, perpetual.

Mil len' ni um, a space of a thousand years.

NOTE.—Mr. Webster spells it **mil len' i um**; but all the other dictionaries spell it **mil len' ni um**, with two n's.

ANTHOS, ân' thòs, G. s., a flower.

An thol' o gy, a collection of flowers, or poems.

He li an' thus, the sun-flower.

Po ly an' thos, a plant bearing many flowers.

ANTHROPOS, ân' thrò pòs, G. n., a man.

An thro pol' o gy, the doctrine of human anatomy.

Phil an' thro py, the love of mankind.

Mis an' thro py, hatred of mankind.

An thro poph' a gi, man-eaters, cannibals.

Aph i lan' thro py, want of love to mankind.

An thro pos' co py, the knowledge of the nature of man.

AQUA, á' quâ, L. n., water.

A' que ous, watery.

A qua' ri us, the water-bearer.

Aq' ue duct, a channel for water.

Ter ra' que ous, consisting of land and water.

Am phib' i ous, that which can live either on land or in water.

Am phib i ol' o gy, a treatise on animals that can either live on land or in water.

ARDEO, âr' dè ò, L. v., I burn.

Ar' dent, burning, passionate.

Ar' dor, heat, desire.

Ar' du ous, difficult.

Ar' son, setting fire to places.

Ar' den cy, warmth of affection.

ASTRON, âs' trôn, G. n., a star.

As trog' ra phy, a description of the stars.

As' tro labe, an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

- As trol' o gy, prediction by the stars.
 As tron' o my, the science of the stars.
 As' ter, a flower like a star.
 As' te risk, a mark like a star.*
 As' te rism, a cluster of stars; a constellation.
 As' te roids, the little planets Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta.
 As' tral, relating to the stars.
 AUDIO, ăw' dè ò, L. v., I hear.
 Au' di ble, that can be heard.
 Au' di ence, a hearing; the persons assembled to hear.
 Au' dit, to make a final account.
 Au' di tor, a hearer; an examiner.
 Au' di tor y, assembly of hearers.
 AUTOS, ăw' tòs, G. n., one's self.
 Au' to crat, a despotic ruler.
 Au' to graph, a person's own handwriting.
 Au tom' a ton, a machine moving by itself.
 Au ton' o my, living according to one's own mind.
 BAPTIZO, báp' tì zò, G. v., I dip.
 Bap' tism, a religious ceremony with water.
 An a bap' tist, one who baptizes a second time.
 Ped o bap' tist, one that holds to infant baptism.
 BELLUM, bĕl' lŭm, L. n., war.
 Bel lig' er ent, waging war.
 Bel lo' na, the goddess of war.
 BIBLOS, bib' lòs, G. n., a book.
 Bi' ble, the word of God.
 Bib li og' ra phy, a knowledge of books.
 Bib li og' ra pher, a transcriber; one who composes a book.
 Bib li op' o list, a bookseller.
 BIBO, bi' bò, L. v., I drink.
 Bib' ber, a tippler.
 Bi ba' cious, fond of drinking.
 Bib' u lous, absorbing.
 Im bibe', to drink in.
 Bac' chus, the god of wine.
 Bac cha na' li an, a drunkard.
 Bac' cha nals, drunken feasts.
 BIOS, bi' òs, G. n., life.
 Bi og' ra phy, a history of the lives of persons.
 Bi ol' o gy, the science of animated nature.
 Am phib' i ous, living on land or in the water.
 Cen' o bite, one of a religious order, who lives in community, or in a convent.
 Cen o bit' i cal, living in community.
 BONUS, bò' nŭs, L. a., good.
 Boun' ty, generosity.
 Boun' te ous, liberal.
 Be nign', kind, favorable.
 Be nef i cent, kind, doing good.
 Be nig' ni ty, actual kindness.
 Ben' e fit, advantage.
 CAPIO, kà' pè ò, L. v., I take.
 Ca' pi as, a writ to take the defendant in a suit.
 Ca' pa ble, able to do or take.
 Ca pac' i ty, the power of the mind.
 Cap' ti vate, to charm.
 Cap' tive, a prisoner.
 Cap' tor, he who takes a prize.
 Cap' ture, a seizure; a prize.
 CAPUT, CAPITIS, kà' pŭt, kâp' é tîs, L. n., the head.

Cap' i tal, chief, principal.	Chron' ic, of long duration.
Cap i ta' tion, counting by heads.	Chron' i cle, an account of events in the order of time.
Ca pit' u late, to surrender on conditions.	Syn' chro nism, concurrence of events happening at the same time.
Cap' tain, a chief commander.	Chro nom' e ter, an instrument for measuring time.
De cap' i tate, to behead.	Chro nol' o gy, the science of computing and adjusting time.
CEDO, sê' dô, L. v., I yield, I go away.	Me tach' ro nism, an error in dating after the real time.
Cede, to yield, resign, give up.	CLAMO, klá' mò, L. v., I call out.
Cease, to stop, to leave off.	Claim, to demand.
Ces sa' tion, a stop; a rest.	Claim' ant, one who demands a right.
Ac cede', to add to, to agree.	Clam' or, outcry, noise.
Con cede', to admit, to grant.	Clam' or ous, vociferous.
De cease', to die.	Ac cla ma' tion, a shout of applause.
CENSEO, sên' sé ô, L. v., I judge, or vote.	CLARUS, klá' rûs, L. a., clear, bright.
Cen' sure, blame, reproach.	Clear, bright, evident.
Cen' sus, a numbering of the people.	De clare', to make known.
Cen so' ri ous, judging severely.	Clar' i fy, to purify.
CENTUM, sên' tûm, L. a., a hundred.	De cla ra' tion, the statement of an action in a suit at law.
Cen' tu ry, a hundred years.	COR, CORDIS, kôr, kôr' dîs, L. n., the heart.
Cen tu' ri on, an officer over a hundred men.	Cor' di al, sincere, hearty.
CHRISTOS, krîs' tôs, G. n., anointed.	Cor di al' i ty, sincerity.
Christ, the Messiah.	Con' cord, agreement, harmony.
Chris' ten, to baptize.	CORNU, kôr' nú, L. n., a horn.
Chris' ten dom, a country christianized.	Corn, an excrescence on the foot; grain, seed; v., to salt.
Chris' tian, a believer in Christ.	Cor' net, a musical instrument.
Chris ti an' i ty, the religion of Christ.	Cor nu co' pi a, the horn of plenty.
Christ' mas, the anniversary of the birth of Christ, December twenty-fifth.	U' ni corn, a one-horned beast.
An' ti christ, the great adversary of Christ.	CREDO, kré' dô, L. v., I believe.
CHRONOS, krô' nôs, G. n., time.	

Creed, articles of belief.
 Cred' it, belief, trust, reputation.
 Cred' it a ble, reputable.
 Cre den' tial, giving title to credit.
 CREO, kré' ô, L. v., I create.
 Cre ate', to form out of nothing.
 Cre a' tion, the act of creating; the universe.
 Crea' ture, an animal.
 Cre a' tor, God, Jehovah.
 Daguerreotype, the English pronunciation, dâ gyâr ô tîpe: the French orthoepy, dâ gyâr ô téép': a method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura. A copper sheet, plated with silver, well cleaned with diluted nitric acid, or polished, is exposed to the vapor of iodine, which forms a very thin coating. This sheet is placed in the camera obscura, in which it remains eight or ten minutes; it is then taken out and exposed to the vapor of mercury; then heated to one hundred and sixty-seven degrees Fahrenheit, and the image appears as by enchantment.—This may be considered as a paradoxical phenomenon.
 DECEM, dé' sêm, L. a., ten.
 De cem' ber, the tenth month from March.
 Dec' i mal, numbered by tens.
 Dec' i mate, to take the tenth.
 DECEO, dé' sê ô, L. v., I become, or besit.
 De' cent, decorous, becoming.

De' cen cy, modesty.
 De co' rum, good behavior.
 Dec' o rate, to adorn.
 In de co' rum, impropriety.
 DEMOS, dé' môs, G. n., the people.
 De moc' ra cy, the people's government.
 Ep i dem' ic, that falls on the people, as a plague.
 Dem' a gogue, a ringleader of the rabble.
 Pan dem' ic, incident to a whole people.
 DEUS, dé' ũs, L. n., God.
 De' i ty, divinity.
 De' ist, a person who believes in the existence of a God.
 De' i fy, to make a god of.
 De' ism, the doctrine of one God, but no revealed religion.
 Di vine', a theologian.
 Di vin' i ty, the nature of God.
 Di vi na' tion, foretelling.
 DICO, di' kô, L. n., I say.
 Dic' tion, language, style.
 Dic' tion a ry, a word book.
 Dic ta to' ri al, dogmatical.
 Dic' tate, to give direction.
 Ad dict', to devote to.
 DIES, di' ês, L. n., a day.
 Dí a ry, a daily account.
 Di' al, a sun clock.
 Si' ne di e, without day.
 Di ur' nal, daily.
 Noc tid' i al, comprising a night and a day.
 Me rid' i an, midday, noon.
 DOCEO, dô' sê ô, L. v., I teach.
 Doc' ile, easily taught.
 Do cil' i ty, readiness to learn.

Doc' u ment, instruction.
 Doc' trine, the act of teaching.
 Doc' tor, in divinity, D. D.; in
 law, LL. D.; in physic, M. D.
 DOMINUS, dôm' è nûs, L. n.,
 a lord, or master.
 Do min' ion, supreme power.
 Do min' i cal, that which notes
 the Lord's day.
 Dom i neer', to tyrannize over.
 DOMUS, dô' mûs, L. n., a
 house, a home.
 Dome, a house; a cupola.
 Do mes' tic, belonging to the
 house; private.
 Do mes' ti cate, to retire from
 the public; to tame.
 Dôm' i cil, a habitation.
 Do main', dominion, estate.
 DOXA, dôk' sâ, G. n., glory,
 opinion.
 Dox ol' o gy, a form of giving
 glory to God.
 Dox' y, an unchaste female.
 Or' tho dox, sound doctrine.
 Par' a dox, an assertion contra-
 ry to appearance, yet true.
 Pseu' do dox, false.
 Pseu dog' ra phy, false writing.
 Pseu dol' o gy, falsehood of
 speech.
 DURUS, dû' rûs, L. a., hard.
 Du' ra ble, lasting.
 Du' rance, imprisonment.
 Du ra' tion, continuance.
 En dure', to last, to bear.
 En du' rance, patience.
 Ob' du rate, hard of heart.
 Ob' du ra cy, obstinacy.
 ERRO, êr' rô, L. v., I wander.
 Err, to mistake.
 Er' ror, a mistake.

Er ro' ne ous, mistaken, wrong.
 Er ra' ta, printers' errors in a
 book.
 Er rat' ic, errant, wandering.
 Er' rand, a message.
 Ab er ra' tion, a wandering from
 the common track.
 FACIO, fá' si ô, L. v., I do,
 or make.
 Fact, a thing done; a reality.
 Fac' tor, an agent, or doer.
 Fac' tor y, a building with
 machinery to manufacture
 things.
 Fac' tion, a party counteracting
 the government.
 Fac' ile, easy, pliant.
 Fa cil' i tate, to make easy.
 FAMA, fá' mã, L. n., a report.
 Fame, celebrity, renown.
 Fa' mous, renowned.
 De fame', to censure falsely.
 In' fa mous, notorious.
 In' fa my, public reproach.
 Def a ma' tion, slander.
 De fa' mer, a slanderer.
 FAMILIA, fâ mil' é á, L. n.,
 a family.
 Fam' i ly, a household.
 Fa mil' iar, an intimate.
 FARI, fâ' ri, L. v., I speak, or
 decree.
 Fate, destiny.
 Fa' tal, deadly, destructive.
 Af' fa ble, easy to be spoken to.
 FELIX, fê' lîks, L. a., happy.
 Fe lic' i ty, happiness.
 Fe lic' i tous, happy, fortunate.
 Fe lic' i tate, to congratulate.
 In fe lic' i ty, misfortune.
 FERO, fê' rô, L. v., I bear or
 carry.

Fer' ry, to sail over a river.
 Fer' tile, bearing much.
 Suf' fer, to bear, to endure.
 Trans fer', to convey.
 FESTUS, fê's' tûs, L. a., joy-
 ful.
 Fes' tive, joyful.
 Fes' ti val, time of rejoicing.
 Fes tiv' i ty, gaiety, joyfulness.
 In fest', to harass, to disturb.
 FIDO, fl' dò, L. v., I trust.
 Fi del' i ty, honesty.
 Con fide', to trust, to rely.
 Con' fi dence, trust in another.
 Con fi den' tial, worthy of
 trust.
 In fi del' i ty, want of faith.
 Per fid' i ous, false to trust.
 FINIS, fi' nîs, L. n., end or
 limit.
 Fin' ish, to complete, to end.
 Fi' nite, limited, bounded.
 In' fi nite, unlimited.
 De fine', to limit, to explain.
 Con fine', to limit, to restrain.
 Af fin' i ty, relation to.
 In det' i nite, not determined.
 FIRMUS, fêr' mûs, L. a.,
 strong.
 Firm, hard, steady.
 Fir' ma ment, the sky.
 Con firm', to establish.
 In firm', weak, feeble.
 In fir' ma ry, an hospital.
 FISCUS, fîs' kûs, L. n., the
 exchequer; a money bag.
 Fis' cal, exchequer, revenue.
 Con fis' cate, to transfer, by pen-
 alty, private property to pub-
 lic use.
 Con fis ca' tion, transfer of for-
 feited goods to public use.

FLECTO, flêk' tò, L. v., I
 bend.
 Flex' ion, a bending.
 Flex' i ble, pliant, manageable.
 In flex' i ble, not to be bent.
 Re flect', to throw back.
 FLOS, FLORIS, flòs. flò' rîs,
 L. n., a flower.
 Flow' er, a blossom.
 Flo' ra, the goddess of flowers.
 Flo' rist, a cultivator of flowers.
 Flor' id, bright in color.
 FŒMINA, fêm' è nâ, L. n., a
 woman.
 Fe' male, the sex which pro-
 duces young.
 Fem' i nine, pertaining to wo-
 men.
 Ef fem' i nate, womanish.
 FOLIUM, fò' lê ûm, L. n., a
 leaf.
 Fo' li age, leaves of trees.
 Fo' li o, a large book.
 Port fo' li o, loose leaves.
 FUGIO, fû' jê ò, L. v., I flee.
 Fu' gi tive, one who runs away.
 Fu ga' cious, fleeting.
 Fu gac' i ty, instability.
 GAMOS, gâ' mòs, G. n., a mar-
 riage.
 Ag' a mist, a single person.
 Mi sog' a mist, a marriage ha-
 ter.
 Mi sog' y ny, hatred of women.
 Ne og' a mist, one newly mar-
 ried.
 Big' a my, having two wives.
 Po lyg' a my, having many
 wives.
 GE, jê, G. n., the earth.
 Ge og' ra phy, a description of
 the earth.

Ge ol' o gy, the doctrine of the earth.

Ge og' o ny, the doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Ge og' ra pher, one who describes the earth.

Ge ol' o gist, one who investigates the composition of the earth.

GENAO, jên ná' ô, G. v., I produce.

Gen e al' o gy, the history of the succession of families.

Gen e al' o gist, one who traces descent.

Gen e a log' i cal, pertaining to descents of persons or families.

Gen' e sis, the first book in the Bible; the account of the generation.

Het er o ge' ne ous, opposite, or dissimilar in nature.

Het er o ge ne' i ty, opposition of nature.

Homeopathy, hóm é óp' á thè, the doctrine or theory of curing diseases by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease.

Ho mo ge' ne al, { having the

Ho mo ge' ne ous, { same nature.

Ho mo ge ne' i ty, sameness of kind or nature.

Ho mog' e ny, joint nature.

GLOBUS, gló' bús, L. n., a ball, a bowl.

Globe, a round body.

Glob' u lar, glo' bous, round.

Con glo' bate, to form into a ball.

GLOTTA, glôt' tá, or GLOS-

SA, glós' sá, G. n., the tongue.

Glôt' tis, the head of the wind-pipe.

Pol' y glôt, of many languages.

Glos' sa ry, a dictionary of obscure words.

GNOO, nò' ô, G. v., I know.

Gno' mon, the pointer of a sundial.

Gno mon' ics, the art of dialling.

Mne mon' ics, the art of memory.

GONIA, gò' né á, an angle, or corner.

Tri' gon, triangular figure.

Tet' ra gon, a four-sided figure.

Pen' ta gon, a five-sided figure.

Hex' a gon, a six-sided figure.

Hep' ta gon, a seven-sided figure.

Oê' ta gon, an eight-sided figure.

Non' a gon, a nine-sided figure.

Dec' a gon, a ten-sided figure.

Hen dec' a gon, { an eleven-si-

Un dec' a gon, { ded figure.

Do dec' a gon, a twelve-sided figure.

Pol' y gon, with many sides.

Di ag' o nal, a line drawn from corner to corner.

Trig o nom' e try, the mensuration of triangles.

Hy pot' e nuse, the diagonal line.

GRAMMA, grâm' mâ, G. n., a letter.

Gram' mar, the science of speaking and writing correctly.

A gram' ma tist, unlearned.

Par al lel' o gram, a four-sided figure.

GRAPHO , grà' fò, G. v., I write.	Hi' e rar chy , a sacred government.
Au' to graph , a person's own handwriting.	Hi' e rarch , the chief of a sacred order.
Cos mog' ra phy , description of the world in general.	Hi e ro glyph' ic , an emblem.
Ep' i graph , an inscription.	Hi e rog' ra phy , secret writing.
Ge og' ra phy , a description of the surface of the earth.	Hi e rol' o gy , a discourse on sacred things.
Lex i cog' ra pher , a writer of dictionaries.	Hi er' o phant , a priest.
Ste nog' ra phy , short-hand.	HOMO , hò' mò, L. n., a man or woman.
Ta chyg' ra phy , quick writing.	Hu' man , belonging to mankind.
Xy log' ra phy , the art of engraving on wood.	Hu mane' , kind, benevolent.
HABEO , hà' bè ò, L. v., I have or hold.	Hu man' i ty , kindness.
Have , to enjoy, to possess.	Hu' man ize , to soften, civilize.
Hab' it , custom, use.	In hu' man , cruel, savage.
Hab i ta' tion , residence.	HOMOS , hò' mòs, G. a., like, similar.
Ha bit' u al , customary.	Ho mo ge' ne ous , of like nature.
In hab' it , to dwell in.	Ho mot' o nous , uniform, equable.
Ha bil' i ty , faculty, power.	Hom' i ly , a discourse read to a congregation.
HELIOS , hè' lè òs, G. n., the sun.	Ho mo ge ne' i ty , participation of the same nature.
Par he' li on , a mock sun.	Oph thal mos' co py , a knowledge of a person by the eye.
A phe' li on , the greatest distance from the sun.	HOSTIS , hòs' tîs, L. n., an enemy.
Per i he' li on , least distance from the sun.	Host , an army, a multitude.
HETEROS , hêt' è ròs, G. a., dissimilar.	Hos' tile , adverse, opposite.
Het' e ro clite , any thing deviating from the common rules.	Hos til' i ty , opposition.
Het' er o dox , deviating from the established opinion.	Hos' tage , a person delivered to an enemy for security to perform an agreement.
Het er o ge' ne ous , dissimilar in nature.	HUDOR , hú' dôr, G. n., water.
Het er o ge ne' i ty , opposition of nature.	Hy' dra , a water monster.
HIEROS , hl' è ròs, G. a., sacred.	Hy drau' lies , the science of conveying water through pipes.

Hy' dro cele, a watery tumor.
Hy dro ceph' a lus, water in the head.

Hy' dro gen, one of the principles of water.

Hy dro pho' bi a, dread of water.

Hy dro stat' ics, the science of weighing fluids.

IGNIS, ïg' nîs, L. n., fire.

ïg' ne ous, fiery.

ïg nite', to set on fire.

Ignition, ïg nîsh' ûn, the art of burning.

JUS, JURIS, jûs, jû' rîs, L. n., right.

Just, honest, upright.

Jus' tice, a magistrate; right.

Jus' ti fy, to clear from guilt.

Judge, a civil officer.

Ju' di ca ture, a court of justice.

Ad ju' di cate, to adjudge.

Judg' ment, a decision.

Ju ris dic' tion, legal power.

Ju ris pru' dence, the science of law.

Ju' ry, men to try a cause.

JUVENIS, jû' vè nîs, L. a., young.

Ju' ve nile, young.

Ju ve nîl' i ty, youthfulness.

Ju' ni or, one younger than another.

KAKOS, kâ' kôs, G. a., bad.

Cac o de' mon, an evil spirit.

Ca co e' this, a great desire.

Ca cog' ra phy, bad spelling.

Ca coph' o ny, a bad sound of words.

KARDIA, kâr' dè á, G. n., the heart.

Car' di ac, pertaining to the heart.

Car' di al' gi a, the heartburn.

Per i car' di um, the membrane that contains the heart.

KOSMOS, kôs' môs, G. n., the world.

Cos mog' o ny, the creation of the world.

Cos mog' ra phy, a description of the universe.

Cos mo pol' i tan, a citizen of the world.

Mac' ro cosm, the whole world.

Mi' cro cosm, the little world.

Man is so called.

Typ' o cos my, a representation of the world.

KRANION, krá' né ûn, G. n., the skull.

Cra' ni um, the skull.

Cra ni og' no my, the knowledge of the skull.

Cra ni ol' o gist, a phrenologist.

Cra ni ol' o gy, a discourse on the skull.

Cra ni os' co py, the science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain.

Per i cra' ni um, the membrane that covers the skull.

KRATOS, krá' tôs, G. n., power, dominion.

Ar is tar' chy, a body of good men in power, or government by excellent men.

Ar is toc' ra cy, a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in a few men; the nobility.

Au' tar chy, self-government.

Au toc' ra sy, independent power in a single person.

Au toc' ra trix, a female sovereign who is independent and absolute; a title given to the empresses of Russia.

Au ton' o my, the power or right of self-government.

De moc' ra cy, a government where the people exercise the powers of legislation.

Din' ar chy, a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

Dy' nas ty, a government, sovereignty, or a succession of kings, as the dynasties of Egypt or Persia.

E lec toc' ra cy, a government administered by persons who are elected or selected by the people to legislate and execute their laws.

NOTE.—Electocracy is a *neology*, and a compound word derived from two Greek words, viz: from *lego*, to select; *kratos*, power; that is, the elective or selective power of the people. This is a proper name for the government of the United States of North America, as also for each state in the Union.—The United States government is divided into three branches, viz: executive, judicial, and legislative. The executive is the president, who is also commander in-chief of the army and navy of the United States,

in time of war.—The judiciary of the United States, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, is called the supreme court of the United States, and the district and circuit courts in each state are branches of the supreme court of the United States; whose decisions are subject to review by the United States supreme court.—The legislative power of the United States is vested in a senate, elected by the legislature of each state, sex-ennially, and a house of representatives, chosen biennially, by the state electors.—The court for the trial of impeachments, is composed of the senate of the United States. The chief justice of the supreme court of the United States must sit as president of the senate on trials for impeachment. It requires two-thirds of the representatives to impeach an officer of the United States, and two-thirds of the senate to convict.

Ep' ar chy, a province or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor.

Gyn' ar chy, government by a female.

Gyn e oc' ra cy, a government in which a woman may rule or preside.

Hag' i ar chy, the sacred government; government by holy orders of men.

Hep' tar chy, a government by seven persons, as when England was divided into seven kingdoms, and had seven kings.

Hi e rar chy, constitution and government of the Christian church.

Hi e roc' ra cy, government by ecclesiastics.

Mon' ar chy, a government by an emperor or empress, a king or queen, a sultan or sultana, or a Cæsar.

Och loc' ra cy, a government in which the people rule.

Ol' i gar chy, a government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands.

Pa' tri ar chy, a government of a patriarch, the father or ruler of a family, as Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Pen' tar chy, a government in the hands of five persons.

Po lar' chy, government by a number of persons.

Stra toc' ra cy, a government by military chiefs or an army.

Te' trar chy, a government of a subordinate prince, or petty king or sovereign.

The' ar chy, government by God, more commonly called theocracy.

The oc' ra cy, government of a state by the immediate direction of God.

To par' chy, government of a toparch, a petty country with a few cities and towns.

NOTE.—Great Britain has five forms of government, viz :

1. Monarchy, the queen.

2. Aristocracy, the house of lords.

3. Electocracy, the house of commons.

4. Stratocracy, the military power.

5. Hierarchy, the bishops and inferior clergy.

KRINO, kri' nò, G. v., I discern.

Cri te' ri on, a mark to judge by.

Crit' ic, a judge of literature.

Crit' i cal, exact, accurate, captious, apt to find fault.

Hy per crit' ic, a critic beyond use or reason.

Hy per crit' i cism, excessive rigor of criticism.

O nei ro crit' ic, an interpreter of dreams.

KRUPTO, krûp' tò, G. v., I hide.

Crypt, a subterranean cell.

Cryp tog' ra phy, secret writing.

Cryp tol' o gy, obscure language.

A poc' ry pha, books of doubtful authority.

LATUS, lá' tûs, L. a., broad.

Lat' i tude, breadth reckoned from the equator by degrees, minutes, and seconds.

Lat i tu di na' ri an, one who indulges a latitude of thinking.

Lat i tu di na' ri an ism, freedom or liberality of opinion.

Di late', to widen, to extend.
LECTUS, lĕk' tûs, L. pr., chosen, read.
 E lec' tion, the act of choosing.
 El' i gi ble, fit to be chosen.
 Se lect', to choose out.
LEGO, lè' gò, L. v., I choose, I read.
 Lec' ture, a discourse on science, &c.
 Leg' i ble, that can be read.
 Les' son, any thing read or said to a teacher.
LEGO, lè' gò, G. v., I speak or read, I collect.
 Lex' i con, a dictionary.
 An' a lects, select pieces.
 Di' a lect, the idiom of a language.
 Ec lec' tic, selecting.
LEX, **LEGIS**, lĕks, lè' gîs, L. n., a law.
 Le' gal, lawful.
 Le' gal ize, to make lawful.
 Le gal' i ty, lawfulness.
 Le' gal ly, lawfully.
 Le git' i mate, born in marriage.
 Leg' is late, to enact laws.
 Leg' is la ture, the congress of the United States; the assembly of any state to make laws; the British parliament.
LIBER, li' bûr, L. a., free.
 Lib' e ral, generous.
 Lib' er ty, freedom.
 Lib' er ate, to set free.
 De lib' er ate, to debate.
 Il lib' e ral, mean, sparing.
 Il lib er al' i ty, stinginess.
LIBRA, li' brâ, a pound, a balance.

Li' brate, to balance, to poise.
 E qui lib' ri um, an equality of weight, &c.
LIGO, li' gò, L. v., I bind.
 Re lig' ion, the true piety of life.
 Lig' a ment, a substance which unites the bones.
 O blige', to compel, to please.
 Ob' li gate, to bind.
LINGUO, lin' kwò, L. v., I leave.
 De lin' quent, an offender.
 Der e lic' tion, an utter forsaking or leaving.
 Re lin' quish, to abandon.
 Rel' ic, the remains of some old thing.
 Rel' ict, a widow.
LINGUA, lîn' guâ, L. n., the tongue, a language.
 Lan' guage, human speech.
 Lin' guist, a person skilled in languages.
 Lin gua' cious, talkative.
 Lin gua den' tal, uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
 Lin' go, language, speech.
 Lin' gu al, pertaining to the tongue.
LITTERA, lit' tĕr â, L. n., a letter.
 Let' ter, a type; part of a syllable, as a, b, c.
 Lit' er a ture, learning.
 Lit' er a ry, relating to learning.
 Lit' e ral, exact to the letter.
 Lit' e ra ti, the learned.
 Il lit' er ate, unlearned.
 Ob lit' er ate, to rub out.

LOCUS, ló' kūs, L. n., a place.
Lo' cal, relating to place.

Lo cal' i ty, situation, place.

Lo' cate, col' lo cate, to place.

Lo co mo' tive, changing place,
a steam-engine.

Dis' lo cate, to put out of joint.

LOGOS, ló' gós, G. n., a word,
or discourse.

Ad en ol' o gy, the doctrine of
the glands, their nature, and
their use.

A er ol' o gy, a description of
the air.

Al' o gy, unreasonbleness, ab-
surdity.

Am bil' o gy, talk or language
of doubtful meaning.

Am phib i ol' o gy, a discourse
or treatise on amphibious ani-
mals.

Am phi bol' o gy, a phrase of
uncertain meaning.

A nal' o gy, an agreement or
likeness between things in
some circumstance or effects.

An e mol' o gy, the doctrine of
winds.

An gel ol' o gy, a discourse on
angels.

An gi ol' o gy, a treatise on the
vessels of the human body,
as the arteries, veins, &c.

An thol' o gy, a discourse on
flowers.

An thro pol' o gy, a discourse
upon human nature.

An til' o gy, a contradiction be-
tween any words or passages
in an author.

A pol' o gy, an excuse for a
wrong.

A rach nol' o gy, the science or
history of spiders.

Ar chai ol' o gy, a discourse on
antiquity.

A re tol' o gy, that part of mo-
ral philosophy which treats of
virtue, its nature, and the
means of attaining to it.

Ar te ri ol' o gy, a treatise or
discourse on the arteries.

As then ol' o gy, the doctrine of
diseases connected with de-
bility.

As troi' o gy, the practice of
foretelling things by the know-
ledge of the stars.

As tro the ol' o gy, theology
founded on the observation of
the celestial bodies.

At om ol' o gy, the doctrine of
atoms.

A the ol' o gy, atheistical doc-
trine.

Au tol' o gy, a speaking to one's
self.

Bat tol' o gy, a needless rep-
etition of words in speak-
ing.

Bi ol' o gy, the science of life.
See physiology.

Bot a nol' o gy, the science of
botany.

Bra chyl' o gy, in rhetoric, the
expressing of any thing in the
most concise manner.

Bron tol' o gy, a dissertation on
thunder, containing an expla-
nation of its causes and phe-
nomena.

Ca col' o gy, bad speaking.

Cam pa nol' o gy, a treatise on
the art of ringing bells.

- Car pol' o gy, a description of fruits.
- Ce tol' o gy, the natural history of cetaceous animals.
- Cha ol' o gy, a treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter.
- Chi rol' o gy, the art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; substitute for discourse, used by the deaf and dumb.
- Chris tol' o gy, a discourse concerning Christ.
- Chro nol' o gy, the science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.
- Cli ma tol' o gy, a description of climates, or an account of different climates of the earth.
- Con chol' o gy, the doctrine or science of shells and shellfish.
- Con chyl i ol' o gy: see conchology.
- Cos mol' o gy, the science of the world, or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature.
- Cra ni ol' o gy, a discourse on the cranium or skull, or the science which points out the intellectual powers, by the formation of the cranium.
- Crus tal' o gy, that part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.
- Cryp tol' o gy, secret or enigmatical language.
- Dac tyl ol' o gy, the act or the art of communicating thought by the fingers; deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art.
- Dem o nol' o gy, discourse on demons, or evil spirits.
- Den drol' o gy, a discourse or treatise on trees, the natural history of trees.
- Dox ol' o gy, in Christian worship, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.
- El' o gy: see eulogy.
- Em bry ol' o gy, the doctrine of the development of the fœtus of animals.
- E nig ma tol' o gy, the art of making riddles, or the art of solving them.
- En te rol' o gy, the anatomical account of the bowels, or internal parts of the body.
- En to mol' o gy, a discourse on insects.
- Er pe tol' o gy, that part of natural history which treats of reptiles.
- Eth nol' o gy, a treatise on nations.
- E thol' o gy, a treatise on morality or the science of ethics.
- E ti ol' o gy, an account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases.
- Et y mol' o gy, which explains the origin and derivation of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.
- Eu chol' o gy, a formulary of prayers.

Eu' lo gy, praise; encomium of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services.
 Fos sil' o gy, a discourse or treatise on fossils, and also the science of fossils.
 Gal van ol' o gy, a treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.
 Gas trol' o gy, a treatise on the stomach.
 Ge ne al' o gy, history of the succession of families.
 Ge ol' o gy, the science which treats of the earth in general, and its formation and composition.
 Gi gan tol' o gy, an account or description of giants.
 Glos sol' o gy, glosses or commentaries; explanatory notes for illustrating an author.
 Gno mol' o gy, a collection of maxims, grave sentences, or reflections.
 Hag i ol' o gy, the history or description of the sacred writings.
 Hel min thol' o gy, the science or knowledge of vermes; the description and natural history of worms.
 Her pe tol' o gy, a description of reptiles; the natural history reptiles and their various sorts.
 Hi e rol' o gy, a discourse on sacred things.
 His to ri ol' o gy, a discourse on history.
 Ho mol' o gy, a treatise on the human species.
 Ho rol' o gy, the art of construct-

ing machines for measuring time, as clocks, watches, &c.
 Hy drol' o gy, the science of water, its properties, and phenomena.
 Hym nol' o gy, a collection of hymns.
 Ich thy ol' o gy, the science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes.
 I con ol' o gy, the doctrine of pictures or emblematic representations.
 I de ol' o gy, a treatise on ideas or the operation of the understanding.
 In sec tol' o gy, a treatise on insects.
 Lep tol' o gy, a minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.
 Lex i col' o gy, the science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.
 Li thol' o gy, the science or the natural history of stones; a treatise on stones found in the body.
 Ma crol' o gy, long and tedious talk, superfluity of words.
 Mal a col' o gy, in natural history, the science, structure, and habits of soft animals.
 Mam mal' o gy, the science or doctrine of mammiferous animals, who give milk from the breast to feed their young.
 Man tol' o gy, the act or art of divination or prophesying.
 Mar tyr ol' o gy, a history or account of martyrs with their

sufferings, or register of martyrs.

Ma te ol' o gy, a vain discourse or inquiry.

Ma zol' o gy, the doctrine of mammiferous animals.

Me nol' o gy, a register of months.

Me te o rol' o gy, the doctrine of meteors.

Me trol' o gy, the science of weights and measures.

Min er al' o gy, the doctrine of minerals.

My ol' o gy, the description and doctrine of the muscles.

My thol' o gy, a system of fables of the heathen deities and their fabulous opinions.

Nec rol' o gy, an account of the dead; a register of deaths.

Ne ol' o gy, the introduction of new words.

Neu rol' o gy, the doctrine of the nerves.

No sol' o gy, a systematic arrangement or classification of diseases, with names and definitions, according to the distinctive characteristics of each class, order, genus, and species.

Nu mis ma tol' o gy, that branch of historical science, which treats of coins and medals.

On tol' o gy, the science of the affections of beings in general; metaphysics.

O phi lol' o gy, a treatise on serpents, and their several kinds.

Oph thal mo tol' o gy, science

of ophthalmia, or a treatise on the eye.

Op ti col' o gy, the science that treats on light and vision.

Or gan ol' o gy, the science of the contraction of organs.

O ris mol' o gy, that department of natural history which treats of terms.

Or ni thol' o gy, a treatise on birds and fowls.

O rol' o gy, the science or description of mountains.

Or thol' o gy, the right description of things.

O ryc tol' o gy, that part of physics which treats of fossils.

Os te ol' o gy, that part of anatomy which treats of the bones.

Pa le ol' o gy, a discourse on antiquities.

Pa le on tol' o gy, the science of animals now extinct.

Pan tal' o gy, a collection of all the words used in a language.

Pan tol' o gy, a work of general science.

Par a dox ol' o gy, the use of paradoxes.

Pa ral' o gy, false reasoning.

Pa thol' o gy, that part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics.

Pe nol' o gy, the science which treats of public punishment, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

Per is sol' o gy, superfluous

- words; much talk to little purpose.
- Pe trol' o gy**, the natural history of rocks.
- Phar ma col' o gy**, the science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines.
- Phe nom e nol' o gy**, a description or history of phenomena.
- Phi lol' o gy**, criticism, grammatical learning.
- Pho nol' o gy**, a treatise on sounds; the science of the elementary sound uttered by the human voice in speech.
- Pho tol' o gy**, the doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.
- Phra se ol' o gy**, the manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence.
- Phre nol' o gy**, the science of the human mind and its various properties.
- Phys i co the ol' o gy**, theology or divinity, illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.
- Phys i ol' o gy**, the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature,
- Phy tol' o gy**, a discourse on plants.
- Pneu ma tol' o gy**, the doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances.
- Po lyl' o gy**, a talking much.
- Po sol' o gy**, in medicine, the science or doctrine of doses.
- Po ta mol' o gy**, a treatise on rivers.
- Pseu dol' o gy**, falsehood of speech.
- Psy chol' o gy**, a treatise on the human soul, or the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul.
- Pyr e tol' o gy**, a discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.
- Pyr i tol' o gy**, a discourse on pyrites.
- Py rol' o gy**, a treatise on heat, or the natural history of heat.
- Rab dol' o gy**, a method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.
- Sar col' o gy**, that part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c.
- Som a tol' o gy**, the doctrine of bodies or material substances.
- Splanch nol' o gy**, the doctrine of the viscera, or a treatise on the bowels, or the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium.
- Symp tom a tol' o gy**, the doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.
- Tau tol' o gy**, a repetition of the same meaning in different words.
- Tech nol' o gy**, a description of arts, or a treatise on the arts.
- Tel e ol' o gy**, the science of the final causes of things.
- Ter a tol' o gy**, bombast in language, affectation of sublimity.

Ter mo nol' o gy, the doctrine terms; a treatise on terms, which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects.

Tes ta ce ol' o gy, } the science
Tes tal' o gy, } of testaceous vermes, or of the soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering; a branch of vermeology.

The ol' o gy, divinity; the science of God and divine things.

To col' o gy, the science of obtrics, or that department of medicine which treats of parturition.

Tox i col' o gy, that part of medicine which treats on the quantity of poisoning doses, and their deleterious effects.

Tro pol' o gy, a rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word.

U ran ol' o gy, a discourse, or treatise on the heavens.

Ver me ol' o gy, a discourse or treatise on vermes or worms.

Zo ol' o gy, that part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes.

Zo o phy tol' o gy, the natural history of zoophites.

Zu mol' o gy, a treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

Ap' o logue, a moral fable; a

story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths.

Cat' a logue, a list or enumeration of the names of men or things, disposed in a certain order.

Dec' a logue, the ten commandments.

Ec' logue, literally, a select piece.

Ep' i logue, in oratory, a conclusion, the closing part of a discourse.

Mon' o logue, a soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone.

Pro' logue, the preface or introduction to a discourse or performance.

Log'ic, the art of thinking and reasoning justly.

Lo gom' a chy, contention in words merely.

Al' lo quy, speaking to another.

Gas tril' o quy, a speaking that appears to proceed from the abdomen, or some other place.

Gran dil' o quence, lofty speaking, lofty expression.

Mul til' o quous, use of many words, talkativeness.

Pau cil' o quy, the utterance of few words.

So lil' o quy, a talk to one's self; a person talking alone, with no one to hear.

Stul til' o quy, foolish talk, silly discourse, babbling.

Suav il' o quy, sweetness of speech.

Ven tril' o quy, the art or prac-

tice of speaking in such a manner, that the voice appears not to come from the person speaking, but from some other place.

NOTE.—ch, in words derived from the Greek language, represent the letter k, as in psychology, si kôl' ô jè. ph sounds like f, as in phrenology, frêé nôl' ô jè.

LOQUOR, lô' kwôr, L. v., I speak.

Lo quac' i ty, talkativeness.

El' ô quence, } elegant lan-

El o cu' tion, } guage.

Ver' bal, spoken, oral.

Ver' bal ize, to use many words, to protract a discourse.

Ver' bal ly, } word for word.

Ver ba' tim, }

Cir cum lo cu' tion, a round-about expression.

Col lo' qui al, relating to conversation or talking.

Col' lo quy, conversation, talk.

LUDO, lû' dô, L. v., I play.

Lu' di crous, burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

Al lu' sion, a hint.

De lu' sion, { deceptive appear-

Il lu' sion, } ance.

In' ter lude, a farce.

Pre' lude, an introduction.

E lude', to avoid by artifice.

LUNA, lû' nâ, L. n., the moon.

Lu' nar, relating to the moon.

Lu na' tion, the revolution of the moon; a lunar month.

Lu' na ted, like a half moon.

Lu' na cy, a kind of madness influenced by the moon.

Lu' na tic, mad.

Sub' lu nar y, situated beneath the moon; earthly, terrestrial.

LUO, lû' ô, G. v., I dissolve.

A nal' y sis, the separation of a compound body into its constituent parts.

Pa ral' y sis, palsy; a privation of motion or feeling.

Par' a lyze, to weaken.

LUX, LUCIS, lûks, lû' sis, L. n., light.

Lu' cid,

Lu' cent, } bright, shining.

Lu' mi nous, }

Lu' ci fer, the planet Venus; Satan.

Lu cu bra' tion, study by night.

Lu' mi na ry, any body that gives light.

Il lu' mi nate, to enlighten.

Il lu mi na' tion, lighting up for joy.

Pel lu' cid, } clear, transpa-

Trans lu' cent, } rent.

MACHE, mâ' kè, G. n., a fight.

A lec to rom' a chy, cock-fighting.

Lo gom' a chy, a contention about words.

Mo nom' a chy, a single combat.

Nau' ma chy, a mock sea-fight.

Psy chom' a chy, a conflict of the soul with the body.

Sci om' a chy, fight with a shadow.

MAGNUS, mág' nûs, L. a., great.

Mag' ni tude, greatness, size.

Mag' ni fy, to make great.

Mag nif' i cence, grandeur.

Main, the whole.

Ma' jor, greater, an officer.

MALUS, má' lûs, L. a., bad.

Mal' ice, deliberate mischief.

Ma lig' nan cy, evilness of nature.

Ma lig' nant, malicious, envious.

Ma le fac' tor, a criminal.

Ma lev' o lence, ill-will.

Ma lign', malicious.

MANDO, mân' dô, L. v., I command or send away.

Man' date, an order, precept.

Com mand', to govern, to order; n., authority, power.

Com mend', } to praise.

Re com mend', }

MANEO, mân' é ô, L. v., I stay.

Man' sion, a place of abode.

Ma' nes, ghost, shade.

Per' ma nent, durable.

Rem' nant, that which is left.

Re main', to stay, to be left.

MARE, má' rê, L. n., the sea.

Ma rine', belonging to the sea.

Mar' i ner, a seaman.

Mar' i time, relating to the sea.

Sub ma rine', under the sea.

Trans ma rine', under the sea.

Ul tra ma rine', n., one of the noblest blue colors; a., foreign.

Rose' mar y, a plant.

MATER, mã' tẻ, L. n., a mother.

Ma ter' nal, motherly.

Ma' tron, elderly lady.

Mat' ri mon y, marriage.

MATHESIS, mã' thẻ' sẻs, G. n., learning.

Math e mat' ics, the science

which treats of magnitude and number.

Op sim' a thy, an education begun late in life.

Phil' o math, a lover of science.

Po lym' a thy, the knowledge of many arts and sciences.

MATURUS, mâ' tú' rửs, L. a., ripe.

Ma ture', ripe, well digested.

Ma tu' ri ty, ripeness, completion.

Im ma ture', not ripe, early.

Pre' ma ture, ripe too soon; too early, too soon, too hasty.

MEDEOR, mẻ' dẻ ôr, L. v., I cure.

Med' i cine, a physical cure.

Med' i cal, relating to physic.

Me dic' i nal, having the power of healing.

Rem' e dy, a cure, reparation.

MEDEUS, mẻ' dẻ ửs, L. a., middle.

Me' di um, any thing between two extremes, moderation, equanimity.

Me' di ate, between two extremes.

Me di oc' ri ty, middle rate.

Di mid i a' tion, the art of halving.

Im me' di ate, instant, direct.

MEMINI, mẻm' é nẻ, L. v., I remember or mention.

Mem' o ry, recollection.

Mem' o ra ble, worthy of memory.

Mem o ran' dum, a note to help the memory.

Me' moir, a short account.

Me mo' ri al, a monument.

Men' tion, to express in words.
 Com mem' o rate, to preserve in memory by some public act.
 Re mem' ber, to bear in mind.
 Rem i nis' cence, recollection.
 MERGO, mễ' gỏ, L. v., I plunge or dip.
 Mer' sion, the act of sinking.
 Im merse', to put under water, to baptize.
 Sub mer' sion, the act of putting under water, or drowning.
 E merge', to rise out of any thing.
 E mer' gen cy, pressing necessity.
 METRON, mễ' trỏn, G. n., a measure.
 Me' tre, verse, measure.
 Bar om' e ter, an instrument to measure the weight of the air.
 Ge om' e try, the science of magnitude or extension.
 Hy drom' e ter, a measure for the specific gravity of fluids.
 Py rom' e ter, a measure for intense heat.
 Ther mom' e ter, an instrument to measure heat and cold.
 Pro tom' e ter, a measure for light.
 MILES, MILITIS, mỉ' lỉs, mỉ' lỉ tỉs, L. n., a soldier.
 Militia, mỉ' lỉsh yá, the standing force of a nation.
 Mil' i tar y, warlike.
 Mil' i tant, fighting, contending.
 Mil' i tate, to act against.
 MIRUS, mỉ' rửs, L. a., strange, wonderful.

Mir' a cle, a wonder.
 Ad' mi ra ble, exciting wonder.
 Ad mire', to regard with wonder or love.
 MISCEO, mỉs' sẻỏ, L. v., I mix.
 Mix, to mingle.
 Mix' ture, mingled ingredients.
 Mis cel la' ne ous, mixed of various kinds.
 Mis' cel la ny, a collection of various things.
 MNEME, nẻ' mẻ, G. n., memory.
 Mne mon' ics, art of memory.
 Mne mos' y ne, the goddess of memory.
 Am' nes ty, an act of oblivion, a public pardon.
 Am ne' si a, forgetfulness.
 MODUS, mỏ' dửs, L. n., a manner.
 Mode, mood, form, manner.
 Mod' el, a copy to be imitated.
 Mod' i fy, to shape.
 Mod' er ate, temperate.
 Mod' est, decent, becoming.
 Com mo' di ous, convenient.
 MONIO, mỏ' nẻỏ, L. v., I advise.
 Mon' i tor, an adviser, an under teacher.
 Ad mo ni' tion, counsel, reproof.
 MONOS, mỏn' ỏs, G. a., one.
 Mon' ad, an indivisible thing.
 Mon' arch, a sovereign.
 Monk, a religious recluse.
 Mo nop' o ly, exclusive power to sell.
 Mon' o syl la ble, a word of one syllable.

Mon' o the ism, the belief in one God.	Trans fu' sion, the act of pouring out of one into another
Mo not' o ny, sameness of sound.	Trans cend', to excel.
MORPHE, môr' fê, G. n., a shape.	NAUS, nâ' ũs, G. n., a ship.
Mor' phe us, the God of sleep.	Nau' ma chy, a mock sea-fight.
Met a mor' phose, to transform.	Nau' se a, sea-sickness, squeamishness.
An a mor' pho sis, deformation.	Nau' se ous, loathsome.
A mor' phous, shapeless.	Nau' ti cal, relative to sailors.
Pol y mor' phous, of many shapes.	Nau' ti lus, a shell-fish furnished with something like oars and sails.
MORS, MORTIS, môrs, môr'tis, L. n., death.	A e' ro naut, one who sails through the air.
Mor' tal, subject to death.	NAVIS, nâ' vis, L. n., a ship.
Mor tal' i ty, death.	Na' vy, a fleet of ships.
Im mor' tal, exempt from death.	Na' val, relating to ships.
Im mor' tal ize, to perpetuate.	Nav' i ga ble, passable for ships.
Mor' ti fy, to corrupt, to die away.	Nav i ga' tion, the art of sailing.
Mor ti fi ca' tion, gangrene.	Cir cum nav i ga' tion, the art of sailing round.
MULTUS, mûl' tûs, L. a., much, many.	NEOS, né' ôs, G. a., new.
Mul' ti tude, a great number.	Ne og' a mist, one newly married.
Mul' ti ple, manifold.	Ne ol' o gy, the use of new words.
Mul' ti ply, to increase in number.	Ne' o phite, one regenerated, a convert.
Mul ti pli ca' tion, increase.	Ne o ter' ic, modern, novel, late.
Mul' ti pede, having many feet.	NOMOS, nôms' ôs, G. n., a law or rule.
MUTO, mú' tò, L. v., I change.	Nom o thet' i cal, legislative.
Mu' tu al, reciprocal.	An' o my, a breach of law.
Mu' ta ble, changeable.	Dys' no my, the enacting of bad laws.
Mu ta' tion, change, alteration.	E con' o my, management.
Mu ta bil' i ty, change of mind.	NOSCO, nôs' kô, L. v., I know.
Com mute', to exchange, to buy off.	No' ted, well known.
Im mu' ta ble, unchangeable.	No' tice, intelligence.
Per mu ta' tion, exchange of one for another.	No' ti fy, to make known.
Trans mute', to change the nature.	No' tion, thought, opinion.
Trans' fuse, to pour out of one into another.	

De note', to point out.
 NOVUS, nô' vûs, L. a., new.
 Nov' el, a., new; n., a tale.
 Nov' el ty, newness, new state.
 Nov' ice, one uninstructed.
 Ren' o vate, to renew.
 In' no vate, to make changes in
 any thing established.
 NOX, NOCTIS, nôks, nôk' tîs,
 L. n., night.
 Noc tur' nal, nightly.
 E qui noc' tial, the equator.
 Noc tiv' i gant, wandering in
 the night.
 ODOS, ôd' ôs, G. n., a way.
 Meth' od, orderly arrangement.
 Pe' ri od, a portion of time.
 Syn' od, a church assembly.
 Ex' o dus, departure.
 OIKESIS, ôi kê' sîs, G. n., a
 dwelling.
 An tœ' ci, people who live under
 the same meridian, but equally
 distant from the equator.
 Pe ri œ' ci, people who live in
 the same latitude, but in op-
 posite points of longitude.
 Di' o cese, the jurisdiction of a
 bishop.
 Pa ro' chi al, belonging to a
 parish.
 ONOMA, ôn' ô mâ, G. n., a
 name.
 A non' y mous, without a name.
 Me ton' y my, putting one word
 figuratively for another.
 Pa ron' y mous, resembling in
 sound.
 Pa tro nym' ic, a name derived
 from ancestors.
 Sy non' y mous, having the
 same meaning.

Pseu don' y mous, having a fic-
 titious name.
 Syn' o nyme, sîn' ô nîm, a word
 of the same meaning as some
 other word.
 Sy non' y mize, to express the
 same thing in different
 words.
 ONUS, ONERIS, ôn' ûs, ôn'-
 ê rîs, L. n., a load.
 On' e rate, to load.
 Ex on' e rate, to disburden
 On' e rous, burdensome.
 ONUS PROBANDI, ôn' ûs
 prô bán' dî, the burden of
 proving.
 OPUS, OPERIS, ôp' ûs, ôp' ê-
 rîs, L. n., a work.
 Op' e rate, to act.
 Co op' e rate, to labor.
 Op e ra' tion, action, effect.
 OPTOMAI, ôp tò' má i, G. v.,
 I see.
 Op' tics, the science of vision.
 Au' top sy, ocular demonstra-
 tion.
 My' o py, short-sightedness.
 Cat op' trics, the science of vis-
 ion by reflection.
 Di op' trics, the science of op-
 tics by refraction.
 Nyc' ta lops, one who sees best
 in the night.
 Sy nop' sis, a general view.
 ORAMA, ô rà' mâ, G. n., a
 view.
 Cos mo ra' ma, views of places
 in various parts of the world.
 Di o ra' ma, the name of an ex-
 hibition in which the effects
 of light and shade are advan-
 tageously displayed.

Pan' o ra ma, a complete view.
 Ma rin' o ra ma, sea views.
 ORIOR, ô' rè ôr, L. v., I rise,
 or spring from.
 O' ri ent, rising as the sun.
 O ri en' tal, eastern.
 Or' i gin, beginning, source.
 Pri mor' di al, existing from the
 beginning.
 Ex or' di um, a formal preface.
 ORO, ô' rò, L. v., I pray, I
 yield.
 O ra' tion, a formal speech.
 Or' a tor, a public speaker.
 Or' i son, a prayer.
 Or' a cle, something delivered
 by supernatural wisdom.
 A dore', to worship.
 Ex' o ra ble, to be moved by en-
 treaty.
 In ex' o ra ble, not to be moved.
 ORTHOS, ôr' thôs, G. a., cor-
 rect, right.
 Or' tho dox, sound in opinion.
 Or' tho e py, pronunciation.
 Or thog' ra phy, correct spelling.
 OS, OSSIS, ôs, ôs' sîs, L. n.,
 a bone.
 Os' si cle, a small bone.
 Os' si fy, to change into a bony
 substance.
 Os siv' o rous, eating bones.
 OSTEON, ôs' tè òn, G. n., a
 bone.
 Os te ol' o gy, a description of
 the bones.
 Os te' o cope, pain in the bones.
 Per i os' te um, the membrane
 that covers the bone.
 OXUS, ôks' ùs, G. a., sharp,
 acid.
 Ox al' ic, a poisonous acid.

Ox' ide, a substance containing
 oxygen.
 Ox' y crate, a mixture of water
 and vinegar.
 Ox' y gen, the generator of
 acids, vital air.
 Ox' y mel, vinegar and honey.
 Ox' y tone, an acute accent.
 Par' ox ysm, a fit.
 PATER, PATRIS, pâ' tûr,
 pâ' trîs, L. n., a father.
 Pa ter' nal, fatherly, hereditary.
 Pat' ri mon y, an inherited es-
 tate.
 Pa' tri ot, a lover of his coun-
 try.
 Pa' tri ot ism, love of one's
 country.
 Pa' tron, a protector or guardian.
 Pat' ro nize, to protect, to sup-
 port.
 Patrician, pâ trîsh' ùn, a noble-
 man among the Romans.
 Com pa' tri ot, one of the same
 country.
 Ex pa' tri ate, to banish from
 one's country.
 Ju' pi ter, the father and king
 of the heathen gods.
 PATHOS, pâ' thôs, G. n., pas-
 sion, feeling.
 Pa thet' ic, affecting the pas-
 sions.
 Pa thol' o gy, the science of dis-
 eases.
 An tip' a thy, a dislike.
 An thro pop' a thy, the passion
 of man,
 Ap' a thy, want of feeling.
 Sym' pa thy, fellow-feeling.
 PERIO, pé' rè ô, L. v., I try, I
 learn.

Ex per' i ment, trial.
 Ex pe' ri ence, practice.
 Ex pert', skilful, ready.
 Rep' er tor y, a treasury.
 PETO, pè' tò, L. v., I seek, I
 suit.
 Petition, pè tîsh' ùn, a request.
 Pet' u lant, perverse, saucy.
 Ap' pe tite, hunger, longing.
 Cen trip' e tal, having gravity;
 to the centre.
 Com pete', to rival.
 PETROS, pè' tròs, G. n., a
 stone, a rock.
 Pe' tre, nitre, saltpetre.
 Pe tres' cent, becoming stone.
 Pet' ri fy, to change to stone.
 Pe tro' le um, rock oil.
 PHAGO, fà' gò, I eat. See
 VORO.
 PHAINO, fà' nò, G. v., I show
 or appear.
 Pha' ses, the changes of the
 moon.
 Phan' tom, a fancied vision.
 Phe nom' e non, a remarkable
 appearance.
 Fan' ta sy, imagination.
 Phœ' bus, the sun.
 Phœ' be, the moon.
 Syc' o phant, a flatterer.
 PHARMAKON, fâ' r' mâ kôn,
 G. n., a remedy.
 Phar' ma cy, the preparation of
 medicines.
 Phar ma col' o gy, the know-
 ledge of drugs.
 Phar ma cø pœ' ia, the rules for
 compounding medicines.
 Phar ma cop' o list, a seller of
 drugs, an apothecary.
 PHEMI, fé' mî, G. v., I say.

Blas pheme', to revile God.
 Proph' e cy, to foretell.
 PHILOS, fi' lôs, G. n., a lover.
 Phil a del' phi a, brotherly love.
 Phil an' thro py, love of man-
 kind, good-nature.
 Phi lol' o ger, }
 Phi lol' o gist, } a grammarian.
 Phi los' o phize, to search into
 the cause of things.
 Phi los' o phism, visionary or
 unfounded philosophy.
 Phil' ter, a love charm.
 The oph' i lus, a lover of God.
 Phil' o mel, the nightingale.
 PHONE, fò' nè, G. n., a sound.
 Pho' nics, doctrine of sound.
 An' ti phon, an echo or re-
 sponse.
 Eu' pho ny, a pleasing sound.
 Ca coph' o ny, a bad sound.
 Po lyph' o nism, a multiplicity
 of sound.
 Sym' pho ny, music played be-
 tween verses.
 Tau toph' o ny, a repetition of
 the same sound.
 PHOS, fòs, G. n., light.
 Phos' phor, the morning star.
 Phos' phor us, a very inflamma-
 ble substance.
 Pho tom' e ter, an instrument
 to measure the intensity of
 light.
 PLACEO, plâ' sè ò, L. v., I
 please.
 Please, to gratify, to delight.
 Plac' id, soft, quiet, mild.
 Com pla' cen cy, civility, pleas-
 ure, satisfaction.
 Com plai sance', civility.
 Dis please', to offend.

Im pla' ca ble, unrelenting.
PLAUDO, plăw' dō, L. v., I praise.
 Plau' dit, applause, praise.
 Plau' si ble, such as gain approbation.
 Ap' plause, approbation loudly expressed.
 Ex plode', to go off, to drive out in disgrace, to burst.
PLEO, plé' ô, L. v., I fill.
 Plen' a ry, full, complete.
 Plen i po ten' tia ry, a negotiator invested with full powers.
 Plen' i tude, fulness.
 Plen' te ous, copious, abundant.
 Com plete', full, perfect.
 Com' ple ment, full quantity.
PNEO, nè' ô, G. v., I breathe.
 Pneu mat' ics, the science of the air and other gases.
 Pneu ma tol' o gy, the doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual existence.
POLEO, pò' lè ô, G. v., I sell.
 Bib li op' o list, a bookseller.
 Mo nop' o lize, to have the sole power of selling things.
 Mo nop' o list, one who has the sole power of selling things.
 Phar ma cop' o list, one who sells medicines; a druggist.
POLIS, pôl' ls, G. n., a city.
 Pol' i cy, the art of government.
 Pol' i tic, civil, artful, cunning.
 Pol' i tics, the science of government.
 Po lit' i cal, about government.
 Pol' i ty, civil constitution, a form of government.
 Po' lice, pò lèés', the internal

management of a city or country.
 Cos mo pol' i tan, a citizen of the world.
 Me trop' o lis, the chief city.
POLUS, pò' lûs, G. adj., many.
 Po lyl' o gy, talkativeness.
 Po ly an' thus, a plant with many flowers.
 Pol' y gon, a figure of many angles.
 Pol' y glot, of many languages.
 Pol y he' dron, a solid having many phases.
 Po lym' a thy, the knowledge of many arts and sciences.
POPULUS, pôp' ú lûs, L. n., the people, a nation.
 Peo' ple, persons, a nation.
 Pop' u la tion, the number of people in a place.
 Pop' u lace, the common people.
 Pop' u lar, suitable to the people in general.
 Pop' u lous, full of people.
 De pop' u late, to lay waste.
PORTO, pòr' tò, L. v., I carry.
 Port' age, the piece of carriage.
 Por' ter, a carrier; strong beer.
 Ex port', to send abroad.
 Im port', to bring into a country.
 Trans port', to carry from place to place, to delight.
POTAMOS, pôt' â mûs, G. n., a river.
 Pot a mol' o gy, description of rivers.
 Hip po pot' a mus, the river-horse.
PREMO, prè' mò, L. v., I press.
 Press, to squeeze, to urge.

Im press', to print, to fix deep.
 Com press', to force together.
 De press', to humble, to sink.
 Ex press', to declare, denote.
 Op press', to crush by hardship.
 Re press', to put down.
 Sup press', to subdue.
 Un pressed', not pressed.
 PRIMUS, pri' mûs, L. a., first.
 Prime, first-rate, early.
 Prim' er, a child's first book.
 Prim' i tive, original.
 Pri' or, former, antecedent.
 Pri mo gen' i ture, state of being first born.
 PROBUS, prô' bûs, L. a., honest, good.
 Prob' i ty, honesty, integrity.
 Pro ba' tion, proof, trial.
 Prove, to try, to test.
 Im prove', to advance in goodness.
 Re prove', to blame, to censure.
 Dis prove', to confute.
 Ap prove', to like, to be pleased with.
 Un' proved, not proved.
 PROTOS, prô' tôs, G. a., first.
 Pro' to col, the original copy.
 Pro' to type, original of a copy.
 Pro thon' o ta ry, the head register.
 PSYCHE, si' kê, G. n., the soul, breath.
 Psy chol' o gy, a treatise on the soul.
 Psy chom' a chy, a conflict of the soul with the body.
 PUGNUS, pûg' nûs, L. n., the fist.
 Pug na' cious, quarrelsome, fighting.

Pu' gil ist, a fighter with the fists.
 Im pugn', to attack, to assault.
 Op pugn', to oppose, to resist.
 Pro pugn', to defend.
 Re' pug nance, reluctance.
 QUERO, kwê' rô, L. v., I seek.
 Quest, search, inquiry.
 Que' ry, a doubt.
 Ac quire', to get, to obtain.
 Disquisition, dîs kwê zîsh' ûn, examination.
 In quire', to ask questions.
 RADIUS, rá' dé ûs, L. n., a ray, a spoke.
 Ra' di us, the semi-diameter of a circle.
 Ray, a beam of light.
 Ra' di ant, shining.
 Ra' di a tion, emission of rays.
 Ir ra' di ate, to illuminate.
 RADIX, rá' dîks, L. n., a root.
 Rad' i cle, that part of a seed which becomes the root.
 Rad' i cal, primitive, original.
 Rad' ish, an eatable root.
 E rad' i cate, to root out.
 RAPIO, rá' pé ô, L. v., I snatch.
 Ra pa' cious, plundering.
 Rap' ine, pillage, plunder.
 Rap' ture, ecstasy, transport.
 REGO, rê' gô, L. n., I rule.
 Re' gal, royal, kingly.
 Re ga' lia, ensign of royalty.
 Re' gen cy, a vicarious government.
 Re' gent, a viceroy, a ruler.
 Reg' u lar, according to rule.
 Reg' u late, to adjust by method.
 Rec' tor, a ruler, a parson.
 RHEO, rê' ô, G. v., I flow.
 Ca' tarrh, a cold in the head.

Di ar rhœ' a, di âr rê' â, a flux of the body.	SANCTUM, sângk' tùm, L. a., confirmed, holy, pious.
Rheum, a humor oozing from the glands of the mouth.	Sanc' ti fy, to make holy.
Rheum' a tism, a painful disease about the joints and bones.	Sanc' tu a ry, a holy place.
Rhet' o ric, the art of speaking fluently.	SAPIO, sâ' pè ô, I am wise; I taste.
RIDEO, ri' dè ô, L. v., I laugh.	Sa' pi ent, wise, prudent.
Rid' i cule, to expose to laughter.	Sa' pi ence, wisdom, knowledge.
Ri dic' u lous, worthy of laughter.	Sap' id, tasteful, palatable.
Ris' i ble, exciting laughter.	In sip' id, tasteless, unsavory.
De ride', to laugh at.	Sa' vor, a scent, a taste.
ROTA, rô' tâ, L. n., a wheel.	Sa' vor y, pleasing to the taste.
Ro' ta ry, whirled as a wheel.	SCANDO, skân' dô, I mount.
Ro ta' tion, the act of taking any thing in turn.	Scan, to examine nicely.
Ro ta' tor, that which gives a circular motion.	As cend', to climb up.
Rote, memory of words.	As cent', act of rising.
Ro tun' da, a round building.	Con de scend', to stoop, to yield.
Rou tine, rôô' tèn', a round of business; a rotation in office.	SCIO, si' ô, L. v., I know.
Ro tund', round, circular.	Sci' ence, knowledge.
RUDIS, rôô' dîs, L. a., rude, ignorant.	Sci en tif' ic, producing demonstrative knowledge.
Rude, of coarse manners, rustic.	Sci' o list, one who knows things superficially.
Ru' di ment, the first part of learning.	Con' scious, knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations.
Er' u dite, learning.	Om nisc'i ence, boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.
Erudition, êr ù dîsh' ûn, knowledge, learning.	Pre' sci ence, knowledge of future things.
RUPTUS BANCUS, rûp' tùs bân' kûs, L. n., a broken bank.	SCRIBO, skri' bò, L. v., I write.
Bank' rupt, not able to pay.	Scribe, a writer, a penman.
SANCIO, sângk' shè ô, L. v., I confirm.	Scrib' ble, to write inelegantly.
Sanc' tion, confirmation.	Scrive' ner, one who writes contracts.
Sanc'ti ty, holiness, godliness.	Sub scribe', to give consent to by underwriting the name.
	SECO, sè' kò, L. v., I cut.
	Se' cant, a geometrical line.
	Sec' tion, a cutting, a division.
	Sec' tor, a measure for angles.

Seg' ment, a piece cut off.
 Dis sect', to cut in pieces.
 SEDEO, sê' dê ô, L. v., I sit.
 Se dan', a chair to be carried in.
 Se date', calm, serene.
 Sed' en ta ry, setting, inactive.
 As si du' i ty, diligence.
 In sid' i ous, treacherous, sly.
 SEMEN, sê' mên, SEMINIS.
 sêm' é nîs, L. n., seed.
 Sem' i nal, belonging to seed.
 Sem' i na ry, a seed bed, a school.
 Sem i nif' ic, productive of seed.
 Sem i na' tion, sowing of seed.
 In sem' i nate, to sow.
 Dis sem' i nate, to scatter, as seed.
 Dis sem i na' tion, the act of scattering like seed.
 SENEX, sê' nêks, L. a., old.
 Se' ni or, elder.
 Se ni or' i ty, eldership.
 Se' nile, belonging to old age.
 Sen' a tor, a public counsellor.
 Sen' ate, a branch of the legislature.
 Seign' ior, a lord, an Italian nobleman.
 SENTIO, sên' shê ô, L. v., I think, I perceive.
 Sense, perception, feeling, reason, meaning.
 Sen sa' tion, perception by the senses.
 Sen' si ble, quick of feeling, intelligent.
 Sen' si tive, possessing feeling, but not reason.
 Sen' su al, pleasing to the senses.
 SEQUOR, sê' kwôr, L. v., I follow.

Se' quel, succeeding part, event.
 Se' quence, regular succession.
 Con' se quence, that which follows.
 SERO, sê' rô, L. v., I connect.
 Se' ries, connected succession.
 As sert', to affirm, to maintain.
 De sert', to leave, to forsake.
 SERVO, sêr' vô, L. v., I preserve.
 Serve, to attend at command.
 Ser' vant, an attendant.
 Ser' vice, useful office.
 Ser' vile, slavish, mean.
 Ser' vi tude, slavery.
 Con' serve, a sweetmeat.
 SIGNUM, sig' nûm, L. n., a sign, a seal.
 Sign, a token, a mark.
 Sig' na lize, to make remarkable.
 Sig' ni fy, to express, to mean.
 As sign', to make out.
 Con sign', to make over.
 De sign', to plan, to project.
 En sign', a flag, an officer.
 Re sign', to give up.
 SIMILIS, sim' é lîs, L. a., like.
 Sim' i lar, like, resembling.
 Sim' i le, a comparison by which any thing is illustrated.
 Sim i lar' i ty, likeness.
 Re sem' ble, to be like.
 As sim' i late, to make alike.
 Si mul ta' ne ous, acting together, at the same time.
 SISTO, sis' tô, I stand.
 State, condition, quality.
 Sta' tion, a standing place.
 Sta' tion a ry, fixed, settled.
 Sta' tion er, a bookseller.
 Stat' ure, size, height.

Stat' ue, an image set up.

De sist', to stand off, to stop.

SKOPEO, skó' pé ó, G. v., I see.

Scope, aim, space, liberty.

Mi' cro scope, a glass to look at small things.

Pol' y' scope, glass cut so as to multiply objects.

Tel' e scope, a glass to view distant objects.

SPONDEO, spón' dè ó, L. v., I promise.

Spon' sor, he who promises for another.

E spouse', to marry, to defend.

Spouse, a husband or wife.

Spon' sal, relating to marriage.

STELLO, stêl' lô, G. v., I send or draw.

A pos' tle, a messenger.

E pis' tle, a letter.

Sys' tole, the contraction of the heart.

Stole, a long robe.

STRUO, strôô' ó, L. v., I build.

Struc' ture, an edifice.

Con' struct, to form, to build.

Con' strue, to explain.

In struct', to teach.

In struc' tion, information.

SUADEO, sú' á dè' ó, L. v., I advise.

Suav' i ty, sweetness.

Per suade', to bring over to an opinion.

Per sua' sion, influence.

SUMO, sú' mò, I take.

As sume', to take, to claim.

Con sume', to waste.

Pre sume', to suppose.

Re sume', to take back.

TAPHOS, tá' fôs, G. n., a tomb.

Cen' o taph, a monument for one buried elsewhere.

Ep' i taph, an inscription upon a tomb.

TECHNE, têk' nè, G. n., art or science.

Tech' ni cal, peculiar to the arts and sciences.

Tech nol' o gy, a discourse upon the arts.

A cous' tics, science of sound.

In general, an art is that which depends on practice or performance; and science, that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The theory of music is a science; the practice of it, an art. The liberal branches of knowledge are seven, viz:

1. Gram' mar, a letter, the science of speaking correctly.

2. Log' ic, the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

3. Rhet' o ric, the art of speaking elegantly, the power of persuasion, oratory.

4. A rith' me tic, the science of numbers, the art of computation.

5. Ge om' e try, the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude.

6. As tron' o my, which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies.

7. Mu' sic, the science of harmonical sounds.

NOTE.—Many other sciences of late have been discovered, among which are the following, viz :

Chro mat' ics, science of colors.

Pneu mat' ics, the science of the air and gases.

Pol y tech' nic, relating to many arts and sciences.

Pyr o tech' nics, the art of fire-works.

Pyr' o tech ny, the art of fire-works.

Stat' ics, the science of weight.

The o ret' ic, speculative.

TENEO, tẽn' é ò, L. v., I hold.

Ten' or, continuity of state.

Ten' ant, one who holds lands of another.

Ten' et, an opinion held.

Ten' a ble, that may be held.

Te na' cious, holding fast.

Con tain', to hold, as vessels.

TERRA, tẻ' rá, the earth.

There seems to be a variety of earthy substances, scattered on the surface of this globe ; yet, when we examine them with a chemical eye, we find ten primitive earths, viz :
1. Barytes ; 2. Strontites ; 3. Lime ; 4. Magnesia ; 5. Alumina or clay ; 6. Silica ; 7. Glucina ; 8. Zirconia ; 9. Yttria ; 10. Thorina.

THEOS, thẻ' ós, G. n., God.

Mon o the' ism, the doctrine of the existence of one God only.

Pol y the' ism, a belief in a plurality of gods.

Hu' lo the ism, the doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.

The oph' i lus, a lover of God.

Pan the' on, a temple dedicated to all the gods.

Pan' the ism, the doctrine that the universe is God.

Trans cen den' tal ism, a new religion, begun in the United States, in 1840.

The ol' o gy, divinity.

TESTIS, tẻs' tẻs, L. n., a witness.

Test, trial, examination.

Tes' ti fy, to witness, to prove.

Tes' ti mon y, evidence.

Tes' ta ment, a last will.

At test', to bear witness to.

Ob test', to beseech.

De test', to abhor, to hate.

In tes' tate, dying without a will.

TONOS, tỏn' ós, G. n., a tone.

Tone, sound of the voice.

Ton' ic, relating to sound, medicines to strengthen the nerves.

Mo not' o ny, uniform sound.

Sem' i tone, half a tone.

TOPOS, tỏp' ós, G. n., a place.

Top' i cal, confined to a particular place.

Top' ic, a general head.

To pog' ra phy, description of particular places.

To' parch, the chief man of a place, a lord or governor.

U to' pi an, visionary.

TRAHO, trẻ' hò, L. v., I draw.

Tract, any thing drawn out, a religious pamphlet.

At tract', to draw to, to invite.
 Track', a road, a beaten path.
 Con tract', to draw together, to bargain.
 Ab stract', to separate ideas; n., an epitome.
 Trac' ta ble, manageable.
 TRIBUO, trib' ù ò, L. v., I give or ascribe.
 Trib' ute, a tax, custom.
 Trib' u ta ry, paying submission money.
 At trib' ute, to ascribe to.
 Dis trib' ute, to deal out.
 Con trib' ute, to bear a part.
 Ret ri bu' tion, repayment.
 TUPOS, tù' pòs, G. n., a figure, a pattern.
 Type, a printing letter, an emblem.
 Typ og' ra phy, the art of letterpress printing.
 Ste' re o type, solid type metal plates to print from.
 Typ' i cal, figurative of something else.
 Typ' i fy, to show in emblem.
 An' ti type, a figure corresponding to another figure.
 Ar' che type or pro' to type, the original of a copy.
 Ec' type, a copy.
 Typ' o cos my, a representation of the world.
 VADO, vâ' dò, L. v., I go.
 Wade, to pass through water.
 E vade', to avoid, to elude.
 E va' sion, subterfuge.
 VEHO, vè' hò, L. v., I carry.
 Ve' hi cle, a carriage.
 Vex, to disturb, to plague.
 Con' vex, bending outward.

VENIO, vè' nè ò, L. v., I come.
 Ad' vent, the coming of our Saviour.
 Ad ven' ture, a chance, an accident.
 Con vene', to come together, to assemble.
 Con ven' tion, assembly, meeting.
 Con tra vene', to oppose, to baffle.
 VERBUM, vèr' búm, L. n., a word.
 Verb, the principal word in a sentence.
 Ver bose', full of words.
 Ver bos' i ty, empty talk.
 Ver' bal, by word of mouth.
 Ver ba' tim, word for word.
 Ad' verb, a word qualifying a verb or an adjective.
 Prov' erb, a short sentence often quoted.
 VERUS, vè' rûs, L. a., true.
 Ver' i ty, truth.
 Ve rac' i ty, moral truth.
 Ver' i fy, to prove true.
 Ver' i ly, truly.
 A ver', to declare truly.
 A ver' ment, solemn affirmation.
 VIDEO, vi' dè ò, L. v., I see.
 Vision, vîzh' ùn, sight.
 Vis' i ble, that can be seen.
 Vis' it, to go to see.
 De vise' to contrive.
 VINCO, vîn' kò, L. v., I conquer.
 Vin' ci ble, conquerable.
 In vin' ci ble, not to be beaten.
 Vic' tor, a conqueror.
 Vic tor y, conquest.
 VITA, vi' tâ, L. n., life.

Vi' tal, essential to life.
 Vi tal' i ty, power of living.
 Sur vive', to outlive.
 VIVO, vi' vò, L. v., I live.
 Vi' vid, lively, strong.
 Viv' i fy, to make alive.
 Vi va' cious, sprightly, gay.
 VOCO, vò' kò, L. v., I call.
 Vo' cal, uttered by the voice.
 Voice, sound of the mouth.
 Vo cab' u la ry, a word book.
 Vo ca' tion, calling.
 Vo cif' er ate, to cry out.
 VOLO, vò' lò, L. v., I wish, I am willing.
 Volition, vò lish' ùn, the power of choice exerted.
 Vol' un ta ry, acting by choice.
 Vol un teer', one who offers his service, a soldier who enters the army of his own accord.
 Nolition, nò lish' ùn, unwillingness.
 Ma lev' o lent, ill-disposed towards others.
 VORO, vò' rò, L. v., to devour, to eat. PHAGO, fà' gò, G. v., I eat.
 *A cri doph' a gy, people who feed on locusts.
 *An thro poph' a gi, cannibals, or people who eat human flesh.
 An ti car niv' o rous, opposed to feeding on flesh.
 A qua tiv' o rous, feeding or living in water, as fishes, &c..
 *Ba tra coph' a gous, feeding on frogs.

* The words marked *, are derived from the Greek.

Car niv' o rous, eating or living on flesh, as the lion, tiger, wolf, &c.
 Flo riv' o rous, insects that live on flowers, as bees, wasps, &c.
 Fru giv o rous, feeding on corn and fruits, as squirrels, birds, &c.
 Fun giv' er ous, feeding on mushrooms.
 Gram i niv' o rous, feeding or subsisting on grass, as cows, horses, &c.
 Gran niv' o rous, eating grain, feeding on seeds, as birds, &c.
 Her biv' o rous, eating herbs, subsisting on herbaceous plants, feeding on vegetables.
 *Hip poph' a gous, feeding on horses, as the Tartars.
 *Ich thy oph' a gy, the practice of eating fish.
 Mam mif' er ous, feeding and nourishing their young from their breasts with milk.
 Om niv' o rous, eating every thing indiscriminately, as swine.
 *O phy oph' a gous, eating or feeding on serpents, as hogs.
 Os siv o rous, feeding on bones, as the hyena.
 Pan toph' a gist, an animal or person that eats every thing.
 *Phy tif' a gous, feeding on plants.
 Phy tiv' o rous, feeding on plants or herbage, as rabbits.
 Pis civ' o rous, feeding or subsisting on fishes, as water-fowl.

Pa piv' o rous, feeding on the pupes or young of insects.

*Sar coh' a gy, feeding on flesh, flesh-eating; a stone coffin.

Ter riv' o rous, earth-eating, as earth-worms; living in the earth.

*Xy lo ph' a gous, eating or feeding on wood, as some worms which eat wood.

VOVEO, vó' vè ó, L. v., I vow.

Vow, a solemn promise.

Vote, suffrage, voice given.

Vo' ta ry, one devoted.

ZOON, zò' òn, G. n, an animal.

Zo' di ac, the apparent path of the sun, which is divided into twelve signs, named from animals, viz :

1. A' ries, the Ram, the head.
 2. Tau' rus, the Bull, the neck.
 3. Gem' i ni, the Twins, the arms.
 4. Can' cer, the Crab, the breast.
 5. Le' o, the Lion, the heart.
 6. Vir' go, the Virgin, the chest.
 7. Li' bra, the Balance, the reins.
 8. Scor' pi o, the Scorpion, the scrotum and contents.
 9. Sag it ta' ri us, the Archer, the thighs.
 10. Ca' pri corn, the Goat, the knees.
 11. A qua' ri us, the Waterman, the legs.
 12. Pis' ces, the Fishes, the feet.
- Zo og' ra phy, a description of animals.
- Zo ol o gy, a discourse on animals.
- Zo ot' o my, the dissection of the bodies of beasts.

Zo' o phite, substances partaking of the nature of animals and vegetables.

A zote', mephitic air. It has a fatal effect upon animal life.

A e' ri al, animals inhabiting or frequenting the air, as birds.

Am phib' i ous, animals which live in two elements, on land and in water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, &c.

Ap' o dons, animals without feet.

A quat' ic, animals which live in water, as fishes.

A rach ni' dan, animals resembling spiders.

As car' i des, an animal that lives in another animal, as intestinal worms.

Chei ro the' ri um, an animal whose fossil remains only are found.

En te zo' on, an animal living in another animal, as an intestinal worm : living in the flesh or entrails of other animals, as bots or vermes, that infest animals internally.

O vip' a rous, animals that are hatched from eggs, as fowls, birds, reptiles, &c.

Ter res' tri al animals are those that live on the earth, as cows, horses, &c.

Ter rev' iv us, are animals that live in the earth, as earth-worms.

Vi vip' ar ous animals are of the mammiferous kind, which are born and nourished by the breast, as elephants and whales.

COMPENDIUM OF HEZEKIAH BURHANS'S

PRONOUNCING

TECHNOLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

Rerum copia verborum copiam gignit.

CICERO.

TRANSLATED THUS:

A copious supply of matter will produce an abundant flow of language

ADI

Aberratio mentis, áb êr rá'shé ó mên'tis, a wandering of the mind.

Ab initio, áb ên ish'é ó, From the beginning.

Ac etiam, ák êsh'é ám, A clause in a writ, to arrest and hold to bail the defendant.

Acoria, á kó're á, A good appetite and digestion.

Actio, ák'shé ó, A law-suit; a legal demand of one's right, an action.

Actiones legis, ák'shé ó'nés lé' jís, Law suits.

Ademonia, á dé mó'né á, Uneasiness, restlessness.

Ad finem litis, ád fí'nêm lítis, To the conclusion of the suit.

Ad idem, ád l'dêm, to the same, to the like intent.

Ad infinitum, ád ín fê ní'túm, To eternity, to the utmost.

ADR

Ad informandum conscientiam, ád ín fôr mân'dúm kônshé ên'shé ám, To inform the mind (to forwarn a person.)

Ad inquirendum, ád ín kwé rên'dúm, To make inquiry.

Adiratus, á dé rá'tús, Strayed or lost.

Adjuvat hostem, ád jú'vát hòs'têm, He assists the enemy.

Ad libitum, ád líb'é túm, At will; at pleasure.

Ad nauseam, ád năw'sé ám, To disgust.

Ad perpetuam rei memoriam, ád pèr pêtsh'yú ám rê'i mêm ór'é ám, As a perpetual remembrance of the matter.

Ad prosequendum, ád prós é kwên'dúm, To prosecute or sue.

Ad referendum, ád rêf fê rên'dúm, To be farther considered.

Fàte, fâr, hâll, hát, mè, mét, pine, pîn, nô, môle,

Ad sectam, ăd sêk'tâm, At the suit of.

Ad usum et commodum, ăd yû sũm ęt kôm'mô dũm, For the use and benefit.

Ad valorem, ăd vâ lô'rêm, According to the value.

Adynamia, ă dẻ nâ'mẻ ă, A defect of vital power.

Æsculapius, ẻs kũ lá'pẻ ửs, A celebrated physician, who was worshipped by the ancients, as the god of medicine.

Albamentum, ăl bả mẻn'tũm, The white of an egg.

Albora, ăl'bỏ rá, A sort of itch, or rather of leprosy.

Alcohol, or alkohol, ăl'kỏ hỏl, Spirituous liquors, as brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, and cordials.

Alia enormia, ă'lẻ ă ẻ nỏ'mẻ ă, Other great offences.

Alias casa, ă'lẻ ăs kả'sả, A second writ, or execution to take the person, to make satisfaction, who was not found on the first writ.

Alias dictus, ă'lẻ ăs đỉk'tửs, Otherwise called or named.

Alias scire facias, ă'lẻ ăs sĩ'rẻ fả'shảs, That you again cause to be informed, a second writ of scire facias.

Alia tentanda via, ă'lẻ ă tẻn tản'đả vi'ả, Another way must be tried.

Alibi, ăl'ẻ bỉ, In another place.

Alimonia, ălẻ mỏ'nẻ ă, A married woman's separate maintenance from her living hus-

band's estate, by an order or decree of the court, during the separation.

Allodium, ăl lô'dẻ ửm, Lands held in absolute dominion.

A loco et domo, ă lô'kỏ ęt dỏ'mỏ, From his place and habitation.

Alterum non lædere, ăl'tẻrửm nỏn lẻ'ẻrẻ, Not to injure another.

A mensa et thoro, ă mẻn'sả ęt thỏ'rỏ, A divorce from bed and board.

Amici consilia credenda, ăm'ẻsẻ kỏn sĩ'lẻ ă krẻ đẻn'đả, A friend's advice should be regarded.

Amputatio, ăm pủ tả'shẻ ỏ, The operation of cutting off a limb.

Anatomia, ăn ă tỏ'mẻ ă, The dissection of organized substances, called anatomy.

Andranatomia, ăn đrả nả tỏ'mẻ ă The dissection of the human body.

Anima, ăn'ẻ mả, A soul: whether rational, sensitive, or vegetative.

Animus morandi, ăn'ẻ mửs mỏ rản'đỉ, A purpose of delaying.

Animus quo, ăn'ẻ mửs kỏ'ỏ, The intention.

Anno domini, ăn'nỏ đỏm'ẻ nỉ, In the year of our Lord.

Anno mundi, ăn'nỏ mửn'đỉ, In the year of the world.

Anosmia, ă nỏs'mẻ ă, A loss of the sense of smelling.

Ante, ăn'tẻ, Before.

Anti, ăn'tỉ, Against, opposed to.

nòr, nòt, tube, túb, dùsh, noise, coin, sòtùg, THÌ think.

Antinomia, ăng tẻ nỏ mè á, The clashing between two laws in some point.

Aphlogistic lamp, ả flojítik lầmp, One which burns without flame.

Aqua, ả kwá, Water, one of the four elements.

Aqua fortis, ả kwá fỏr'tis, Spirit of nitre.

Aqua vitæ, ả kwá vitẻ, Ardent spirit of the first distillation.

Arcanum, ảr kả nủm, A secret, the philosopher's stone.

Ardentia verba, ảr đẻn' shẻ á vẻr' bả, Glowing words, expression of uncommon force and energy.

Arena, ả rẻnỏ, Sand or gravel.

Arges, ảr' gẻs, A serpent with a whitish skin, exceedingly venomous.

Arguendo, ảr gủẻn' dỏ, By debating (the matter.)

Argumentum ad crumenam, ảr gủẻn' tủm ảd krỏỏ mẻn' ảm, An argument or appeal to the purse.

Arson, ảr' sỏn, The name of the crime of setting fire to an inhabited house. The penalty is death, or imprisonment, or hard labor.

Artemonium, ảr tẻ mỏ nẻ ảm, A wash for the eyes.

Asiaticum balsamum, ảs sẻ ảt'ẻ kủm bảw' sả mủm, The balm of Gilead.

Audacter et sincere, ảw dỏk' tủrẻt sỏn sẻ rẻ, Boldly and sincerely.

Audentes fortuna juvat, ảw đẻn' tẻs fỏr tủnỏ jủ' vát, Fortune assists the bold.

Aura popularis, ảw' rá pỏp' yủ lỏr' is, The popular gale. The favouring breeze of public approbation.

A vinculo matrimonii, ả vủn' kủ lỏ mỏtẻ mỏ nẻ i, A final divorce.

Azurium, ả zủ rẻ ảm, Quicksilver, sulphur and sal ammoniac.

B

Banco, bảng' kỏ, In bench, or days on which the court sits, as *dies in banco*.

Bancus ruptus, bảng' kủs rủp' tủs, A broken bank, from which the word bankrupt is formed.

Baron et feme, bảr' ảnẻt fẻmẻ, The husband and wife.

Bellum intestinum, bẻl' lủm ỉn tẻtẻ nủm, A civil war.

Bene cognovit actionem, bẻnẻ kỏg nỏ vủt ảk shẻ ỏ nẻm, He fairly confessed the action.

Bigamus, bẻg' ảm ảs, One guilty of bigamy, having two living wives.

Billa vera, bẻl' lỏ vẻr' rá, A true bill, an endorsement on a bill of indictment that the defendant is guilty.

Bona civium, bỏnỏ sẻ vẻ ảm, The citizen's goods.

Bona fide, bỏnỏ fẻ đẻ, In good faith.

Boni et legales homines, bỏnẻẻt lẻ gỏ lẻs hỏm'ẻnẻs, Good and lawful men.

Fàte, fàr, háll, hát, mè, mêt, pine, pîn, nô, mòve,

Bonus, bó'nûs, A consideration for something received; a premium paid.

Botanica, bó'tân'è kâ, That branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom, called botany.

Brocatello, brò kâ tẻ'lo, A marble stone composed of fragments of four colours, white, gray, yellow, and red.

Burglaria, bủ'glà'rẻ à, The act of breaking into a house to steal, or to do any unlawful act in the night time.

C

Cacaphonia, kâ kâ sỏ'ne à, Defective articulation.

Cacoethes loquendi, kâ kỏ'ẻ'thẻs lò kwẻn'dẻ, A rage for speaking; a wish to speak in public.

Cacoethes scribendi, kâ kỏ'ẻ'thẻs skẻi bẻn'dẻ, An itch for writing; an arrant scribbler.

Capax doli, kâ'pẻks dỏ'li, Of sufficient understanding to commit a crime, and be liable to punishment for it.

Capias, kâ'pẻ às, You may take, a writ authorizing a defendant's arrest.

Capias ad computandum, kâ'pẻ às ỏ' kỏm pủ' tẻn'dẻm, That you take the defendant to make account.

Capias ad respondendum, kâ'pẻ às ỏ' rẻs pỏn dẻn'dẻm, That you take the defendant, to make him answer to the plaintiff's charge.

Capias ad satisfaciendum, kâ'pẻ

ỏ' ỏ' sỏt ỉs fỏ'sẻẻ ẻn'dẻm, That you take (defendant) to make satisfaction.

Capias ad valentiam, kâ'pẻ às ỏ' vỏ' lẻn'sẻẻ ỏ'm, That you take to the value.

Capias in withernam, kâ'pẻ às ỉn wỏ' h'ủ' nẻm, That you take a reprisal.

Capias qui capere possit, kâ'pẻ às kỏ' kỏ'ẻ'rẻẻ pỏ's'ỉt, Let catch who can.

Capias utlagatum, kâ'pẻ às ủ' lỏ' gỏ' tẻm, That you take the outlaw.

Capiatur, kỏ' pẻ'ỏ' tẻ'ủ, That he be taken.

Capita distributio, kỏ'pẻẻẻ tỏ' dẻ'ỉs trẻẻ bủ'sẻẻẻẻ, To every person an equal share.

Carbon, kỏ' bỏn, Charcoal.

Cassonada, kỏ's sỏ'ỏ' dỏ'ỏ'ỏ', Sugar.

Caveat, kỏ'ẻ'ỏ'ỏ', Is a process against a will in the court of Probates, a warning.

Cepi corpora, sẻ'pẻ kỏ'ỏ' pỏ'ỏ'ỏ', I have taken the bodies.

Cepi corpus, sẻ'pẻ kỏ'ỏ' pỏ's, I have taken the body.

Cepi corpus et est in custodia, sẻ'pẻ kỏ'ỏ' pỏ's ẻt ẻst ỉn kỏ's tỏ' dẻ'ỏ'ỏ', I have taken the body, and it is in custody.

Cepi corpus et est languidus, sẻ'pẻ kỏ'ỏ' pỏ's ẻt ẻst lỏ'n'gủ' dỏ's, I have taken the body, and it is sick.

Chance-medley, tẻ'ỏ'ỏ'ỏ'ẻẻ mẻd'ẻ'ẻẻ, The casual killing of a person, without any evil intention, in a lawful act. If a man is cut-

nôr, nôl, tùbe, túb, búsl, nôise, cõin, sôând, тһine, tһink.

ting with an axe, and the axe flies off the handle and kills a person, it is chance-medley, and not punishable by law.

Charge des affaires, shârgé d'ê zâi' fâre', A person sent on a public message.

Charta liberatum regni, tshâr'tâ lîb'ê rá'túm r'êg'ni, The charter of the nation's liberties, usually called magna charta.

Circumstantibus, sêr kûm stân'tê bú, By standers in court are often appointed jurors, when the regular jurors are absent, or are challenged.

Civil law, sîv'îl lâû, Is a rule for governing civil society; that is, to give to every person that which belongs to him, and to protect his good name, his person, and his property.

Clausum fregit, klâw'sûm frê' jît, He broke through the inclosure.

Cognitio, kôg nîsh'ê ô, A trial, or hearing of a cause.

Cognovit actionem, kôg nô'vît âkshê ô'nêm, He has confessed the plaintiff's cause of action.

Colloquium, kôl lô'kwê ûm, A discourse; a conference; a talking together.

Combustio domorum, kôm bú's' tshê ô dô'm ô'rûm, The burning of houses; arson.

Comitatus, kôm ê'tâ'tûs, A county.

Common law, kôm'mûn lâû, *Lex communis*, It is grounded upon general customs, which

include the law of nature, and the principles, maxims, and rules, which are founded upon reason, and have been acquired by long study, observation, and experience, of learned men, in all ages, and is the safe guard of every citizen's goods, lands, revenues, life, family, and fame, and the common rule for administering justice, which secures the rights and liberties of men.

Compos mentis, kôm'pôs mên tîs, A person of a sound and composed mind.

Connubium, kôn nh'ê ûm, Matrimonial connexion.

Consensus facit legem, kôn sên' sûs fâs'ît lê'jêm, Consent makes the law.

Continuando, kôn tîn ù án'dò, By continuing.

Copia, kô'pê â, The transcript of an original writing, a copy.

Coram nobis, kô'râm nô'bîs, Before us, in our presence.

Coram paribus, kô'râm pâr'ê bú, In presence of his peers or equals.

Corps diplomatique, kôre d'ê plô mât'tèek', The ambassadors from different courts; the diplomatic body.

Corpus cum causa, kôr'pûs kûm kâû'sâ, A writ to remove the body, and the records.

Coup de main, kôû d'ê mâng', A sudden or bold enterprise.

Crepusculum, kré pûs'kû lûm, Twilight.

Fàte, fàr, háll, hát, mè, mét, pìne, pìn, nò, mòve,

Curia comitatus, kù'rè á kòm é
tátús, The county court.

Curia publica, kù'rè á pùb'lè ká,
A public court of law, or
equity.

Custodia, kùs tò'dè á, A custody.

Custos morum, kùs'tús mò'rùm,
The guardian of the morals.

D

Da gratiam loquendi, dà grá'
shè àm lò kwèn'dì, Give the
liberty of speech.

Da locum melioribus, dà lò'kùm
mèl é ó'rè bú, Give place to
your betters; let a due defe-
rence be shown to rank, to
sex, and to superior station.

Data, dà'tá, Things granted, or
which have been previously
admitted to be correct.

Datum, dà'túm, A first principle,
a thing granted, a point fixed
upon.

De anno in annum, dè án'nò in
án'núm, From year to year.

De bene esse, dè bè'nè ès'sè,
Conditionally.

Debet et detinet, dè'bèt èt dèt'
è nèt, He owes and detains.

Declaratio, dèk klá'rà'shè ò, *nar-
ratio*, It is the cause of com-
plaint, in writing, of the plain-
tiff in an action against the
defendant; a declaration.

De die in diem, dè dī'è in dī'
èm, From day to day.

Dedimus potestatum, dèd'è mùs
pòt'ès tà'túm, A commission
from the court for examin-
ing a sick witness at home, or
to do any act out of court.

De facto, dè fàk'tò, Of the deed
in fact.

De novo, dè nó'vò, Anew, to
begin again, to do all over
again.

Dernier resort, dà're nè á' rès'òr',
The last resource.

Desideratum, dè sīd è rà'túm, A
thing desired.

De son tort, dè sòn tòr, Of his
own wrong.

De tempore in tempus, dè tèm'
pò rè in tèm'pùs, From time
to time.

Dictum de dicto, dīk'túm dè
dīk'tò, Report upon hearsay,
vague report

Dies in banco. dī'ès in báng'kò,
Days in bank.

Dies juridicus, dī'ès jù rīd'è kùs,
A court day.

Doli capax, dól'i ká'páks, Com-
petent to discern evil, and to
commit a crime.

Dum sola, dùm sò'lá, Whilst
she was single, or unmarried.

Dum vivimus, vivamus, dùm
vī vè mūs, vè vā'mūs, Whilst
we live, let us live.

Duodena, dù ó'dè nà, A jury of
twelve men.

E

Elementa juris civilis, èl è mèn'
tà jù'ris sè vīl'is, The ele-
ments of the civil law.

En autre droit, èn ó tr drwá'
In another's right.

Eodem die, é ó'dèm dī'è, On the
same day.

E pluribus unum, è plù'rè bú
yú'núm, One of many. Tk.

nôr, nô, tûbe, tûb, búsh, nôise, còln, sòund, thîne, think.

motto of the United States.
 Equo animo, é'kwò ân'è mò, With an equal mind.
 Errata, êrrà'tà, (plural) Errors, a list of typographical errors.
 Erratum, êrrà'tùm, (singular) An error.
 Eruditus in lege, é ròò dít'ús in lè'jé, Learned in the law; a counsel. [rest.
 Et cetera, êt sèt'è rà, And the
 Ex animo, êks ân'è mò, From the fullest conviction of the mind.
 Ex cathedra, êks kà thè'drà, Pronounced from high authority, from the chair.
 Excelsior, êkssèl'sè òr, More elevated; the motto of the state of New-York. [court.
 Ex curia, êks kù'ròà, Out of
 Executor de son tort, êgz êk' yù túr dé sòn tòr, An executor in his own wrong.
 Ex equo et bono, êks é' kwò êt bòn'ò, In justice and honesty.
 Ex officio, êks ôffish'é ò, Officially, by virtue of the office.
 Exoneretur, êks òn'é rè'túr, That he, she, or it, be discharged.
 Ex parte, êks pàr'tè, By one side or part only.
 Ex post facto, êks pòst fàk'tò, A law to punish an act which has been done before the enactment.

F

Facias, fà'shàs, That you do (or cause to be done.)
 Fac simile, fàk sìm'è lè, An engraved resemblance of a person's hand-writing.

Factum, fàk'tùm, A deed, a fact, a making.
 Felo de se, fè'lò dè sè, A person of sound mind, who kills himself.
 Feme covert, fème kò'vèrt, A married woman.
 Feme dowager, fème dów'á jûr, A widow endowed; the widow of a Prince, Duke, Earl, or some other great personage.
 Feme Regent, fème ré'jènt, A Queen who rules a nation.
 Feme repudiate, fème ré pù'jè àte, A woman divorced from her husband.
 Feme sole, fème sòle, An unmarried woman.
 Feræ naturæ, fè'rè nà tú'rè, Of a wild nature.
 Fiat, fí'át, Let it be done, a pre-emptory and decisive order.
 Fiat lux, fí'át lùks, Let there be light.
 Fide et amore, fí'dè êt á mò'rè, By faith and love.
 Fieri, fí'èr é, To be made, or done.
 Fieri facias, fí'èr é fà'shàs, A writ of execution against goods, etc.
 Fi. Fa. fí fà, Stands for fieri facias.
 Filius populi, fí'lé ũs póp'yùli, An illegitimate child.

G

Garnishee, gár'nè shèé', Is a third person or party in whose hands money is attached, to appear and answer to the plaintiff creditor's suit.

Fâte, fâr, hâll, hât, mè, mêt, pine, pîn, nô, môve,

Gist of action, jît ôv âk'shûn,
The cause for which the ac-
tion is brought.

Globularia, glô bù là'rê â, The
French daisy.

Gomphiasis, gôm f'î'âs îs, A dis-
ease of the teeth, when they
are loosened from the socket.

Grangea, grân'jê â, A farm
house; a farm.

Guaiacum, gwâ'yâ kûm, A gum;
the wood is called Lignum
Vitæ.

Guardian ad litem, gyâr'dê ân,
âd l'itêm, A guardian in a suit.

H

Habeas Corpora, hâ'bê âs kôr'
pô râ, That you have the
bodies; a writ.

Habeas corpus, hâ'bê âs kôr'pûs,
The great writ of the people's
liberty; that you have the body

Habeas corpus cum causa, hâ'
bê âs kôr'pûs kûm kâw'sâ,
A writ; that you have the
body with the cause (why he
is arrested.)

Habere facias possessionem, hâ'
bé'rê fâ'shâs pôs sê's shê ô'
nêm, A writ; that you cause
to take possession.

Habet nulla bona, hâ'bê't nûl'lâ
bô'nâ, He has no goods; a
return on an execution when
the defendant has no goods to
levy on.

Hegira, hê g'î'râ, the Mahome-
tan era, or computation of
time, beginning from the flight
of Mahomet from Medina,
16th July, Anno Domini, 622.

Homo, hô' mò, A man, a woman,
one of the human species.

Homo consiliarius, hô'mò kôn
sîllê â'rê ûs, A counsellor.

Hors de combat, hôr' dè kôm
bâ', Out of condition to fight,
applied to a discomfited per-
son or army.

I

Idem dies, î'dêm d'îês, The
same day; a like time.

I. E. stands for îd êst, That is.

Ignoramus, îg nô rá'mûs, We are
ignorant. The grand jury en-
dorse it on a bill of indict-
ment, meaning not guilty.
An uninformed person.

I. H. S. stands for, Jesus Homi-
num Salvator, Jê'sûs Hô'm'ê
nûm Sâlvâ'tûr, Jesus the
saviour of mankind.

In colloquio, î'n kôll lô'kwê ô, In
a discourse.

Incubus, î'n'kù bûs, The night-
mare.

In curia, î'n kù'rê â, In the court.

In esse, î'n ê's'sê, In being, in
existence.

In fraudem legis, î'n frâû' dêm lê'
jîs, Contrary to law.

In hæc verba, î'n hàke vèr'bâ, In
these words.

In loco, î'n lô'kò, In the place,
in the proper place.

In propria persona, î'n prô'pri â
pêrsô'nâ, In his own person.

In statu quo, î'n stât'tshû kwô
In the same state in which it was

In toto, î'n tô'tò, In the whole.
Ipse dixit, îp'sê dîk'sît, On his
mere assertion.

nờ, nôt, tũbe, tũb, bũsh, nỏise, cỏĩn, sỏũnd, thũne, *think*.

Ipsissima verba, ỉp sỉs'sẻ má vẻr' bả, The very words.

Ipso facto, ỉp'sỏ fỏk'tỏ, By the very act.

J

Jeu de mots, jshủ dẻr mỏ', A play on words; a pun.

Judex, jủ'dẻks, The judge.

Jus dicere, jủs đỉsẻrẻ, To declare the law.

Jus publicum, jủs pủb'ẻkủm, A public right, or law.

L

Laborum dulce lenimen, lỏ bỏ' rủm đủl'sẻ lẻ nẻ' mẻn, The sweet solace of our labor.

Laches, lỏtsh'ẻs, Neglect, supineness.

Lapsus linguẻ, lỏp'sủs lủ'gủ, A slip of the tongue.

Latitat, lỏt'ẻ tỏt, He lies hid; the name of a writ.

Lavatorium, lỏ vỏ' tỏrẻ ủm, A place to wash in; a laundry (lỏn'dẻrẻ.)

Leges non scriptẻ, lẻ'jẻs nỏn skủp'tẻ, The unwritten law, traditional, or common law.

Leges scriptẻ, lẻ'jẻs skủp'tẻ, The statute, or written law.

Legis actiones, lẻ'jẻs ỏk shẻ'ỏ nẻs, Law suits.

Levari facias de bonus, lẻ vỏ' rỏ fỏ'shỏs đẻ bỏ'nủs, That you cause to be levied of the goods.

Lex, lẻks, Law.

Lex communis, lẻks kỏm mủ'nẻs, Common law, not statute law.

Lex fori, lẻks fỏ'ỏrỏ, The law of the court.

Lex non scripta, lẻks nỏn skủp'tỏ, The unwritten or common law.

Lex scripta, lẻks skủp'tỏ, The written or statute law.

Lex talionis, lẻks tỏlẻ'ỏ nẻs, The law of retaliation.

Lex terrẻ, lẻks tẻr'ẻ, The law of the land.

Liberiẻ leges, lẻ bẻ'rẻẻ lẻ'jẻs, Free laws.

Liber homo, lẻ' bủr hỏ'mỏ, A free man.

Licentia loquendi, lẻ sẻn'sẻẻ ỏ lỏk wẻn'đỉ, Liberty of speech.

L. S. stands for Locus sigilli, lỏ'kủs sủ'g'ỉ'l'ỉ, The place of a seal.

Lux, lủks, Light.

M

Mamma, mỏm mỏ', The breast. Memento mori, mẻmẻn'tỏ mỏ'rỏ, Remember death.

Misnomer, mỏs nỏ'mủr, The mistake of a name; or the using one name for another.

Mittimus, mủt'tẻ mủs, We send a writ to commit an offender to prison.

Morphia, mỏr'fẻỏ, A vegetable alkali extracted from opium.

Multum in parvo, mủl'tủm ỉn pỏr'vỏ, Much in a little, a great deal said in a few words, a compendium of knowledge.

N

Narcotictis, nỏr kỏ tủk'tẻs, A medicine which has the power of procuring sleep, narcotic.

Ne exeat, nẻẻksẻẻ ỏt, Let him not go out; a writ prohibiting

Fâte, fâr, hâll, hât, mè, mêt, pine, pîn, nô, môve,

a person from leaving the state or county.	Nudum pactum, nû'dûm pâk'tûm, A void contract.
Nemo solus sapit, nê'mò sô'lûs sâ'pît, No man is wise alone; no man should be so confident in his own opinion as to reject all advice.	Nulla bona, nû'l'lá bônâ, No goods; a return on an execution.
Nihil debet, nî'hîl dê'bêt, He is not indebted.	Nul tiel record, nûl tèle rêk'ôrd, No such record.
Nîl debet, nîl dê'bêt, He owes nothing; a plea in an action of debt.	Nuncupative will, nûn kû'pâ'tîv will, A verbal will.
Nihil dicit, nî'hîl dî'sêt, He says nothing.	O
Nîl ultra, nîl ûl'trà, Nothing further.	Ordo curiæ, ôr'dò kû'rè'è, The rule (or order) of the court.
Nisi prius, nî'sî pri'ûs, Unless before; a circuit court.	Ore tenus, ô'rè tén'ûs, Verbally.
Nolle prosequi, nôl'lè prôs'è kwè, To be unwilling to proceed.	P
Non compos mentis, nôn kôm'pûs mên'tîs, Not of sound mind.	Pater noster, pât'ûr nôs'tûr, Our Father.
Non culpabilis, nôn kûl pâ bîl'îs, Not guilty.	Per annum, pèr ân'nûm, By the year.
Non debet, nôn dê'bêt, He does not owe.	Per centum, pèr sên'tûm, By the hundred.
Non est factum, nôn êst fâk'tûm, It is not his deed.	Per diem, pèr di'êm, By the day.
Non est inventus, nôn êst în vên'tûs, He is not found; a return on a writ.	Placita, plâs'è tâ, Pleas.
Non sum informatus, nôn sûm în fôr mât'ûs, I am not informed.	Pluries, plû'rè'ès, At several times; a third writ in the same cause.
Nota bene, nô'tâ bènè, Mark well, referring to some remarkable thing.	Posse comitatus, pôs'sè kôm'è tâ'tûs, The power of the county.
Nox, nôks, Night.	Prima facie, pri'mâ fâ'shè'è, On the first face; on the first view of an affair.
Nucleus, nû'klè ûs, The kernel, any thing about which matter is gathering.	Pro bono publico, prò bônò pûb'lè kò, For the public good.
	Prochein ami, prô'shân âm'è, The nearest friend, or next off kin.
	Pro confesso, prò kôn fê's'sò, As if conceded, to take it for granted.
	Publica judicia, pûb'lè cá jú dîsh'è'â, Criminal trials.

nỗ, nôt, tũb, tũb, bũsh, cõin, sũũnd, thĩne, thĩnk.

Q

Quantum, kwõn'tũm, How much, the due proportion.

Quantum meruit, kwõn'tũm mễ'yũ ỉt, As much as he has deserved.

Quantum valebat, kwõn'tũm vấ'ế'bấ't, As much as it was worth.

Quid pro quo, kwĩd prỏ kwỏ, A mutual consideration, an equivalent.

Quo animo? kwỏ ấ'n'ề'ỏ? With what mind? The spirit and intention under which any act was performed.

Quorum, kwỏ'rũm, Of whom; a sufficient number to do business.

R

Recordare, rẻ'kỏ'r dấ'rẻ, To remember, to record.

Rectus in curia, rẻ'k'ĩtũs ỉn kủ' rẻ'ấ, Untainted in court, with clean hands.

Respublica, rẻ's pủ'b'ẻ' kấ, The Commonwealth.

Retraxit, rẻ' trấ'k' s'ỉt, He has recalled or revoked.

S

Sanctum sanctorum, sẫngk'tũm sẫngk'tỏ'rũm, The Holy of Holies,

Scire facias, s'ỉ'rẻ fẫ'shẫs, That you make known, a writ.

S'ỉ'ne dĩ'ẻ, Without a day, no day named for its reconsideration, or for a future meeting.

Sine qua non, s'ỉ'ne kwẫ nỏn, A thing without which another cannot be.

Status quo, stấ't'ũs kwỏ, The state in which.

Subpœna, sủ'b pẻ'nẫ, A writ to summon witnesses to attend court.

Subpœna duces tecum, sủ'b pẻ' nẫ dủ'sẻ's tẻ'kũm, A writ to command a witness to bring to court a deed, or any paper, or thing.

Sub silentio, sủ'b sẻ' lẻ'n'sẻ' ỏ, In silence.

Succedaneum, sủ'k sẻ' dấ'nẻ' ũm, A substitute.

Summum bonum, sủ'm' mủ'm bỏ' nủ'm, The chief good.

Supersedeas, sủ' pẻ'r sẻ' dẻ' ẫs, A writ to stay proceedings.

T

Tales de circumstantibus, tẫ'l'ẻ's dẻ' sẻ'r kủ'm stẫn'tẻ' bủ's, Such persons who are standing round the court, are frequently called upon to fill the jury.

Terra, tẻ'r' rẫ, Earth.

Terra firma, tẻ'r' rẫ fẻ'r' mẫ, Solid earth, safe footing.

Terra filius, tẻ'r' rẫ f'ỉ' lẻ' ẫs, A son of the earth; a man of low birth.

Terre tenant, tẻ'r' rẻ' tẻ'n' ẫnt, The tenant who occupies the land; he who has the actual possession of the premises.

Testatum, tẻ's tấ't'ũm, It is testified

Tete a tete, tấ'tẻ' ấ' tấ'tẻ, Head to head, in close conversation.

Tædium vite, tẻ' dẻ' ũm v'ỉ' tẻ, A weariness of life, a disgust of existence.

Totidem verbis, tỏ't'ẻ' dẻ'm vẻ'r

Pâte, fâr, hâll, hât, mè, mêt, pine, pin, nô, mòve

bis, In just so many words.
Trapezium, trà pè'zhè ùm, A
quadrilateral figure, whose
four sides are not equal, and
none of its sides parallel.

U

Ubi libertas, ibi patria, yù'bi
lib'úr tás, ìb'ì pát'rè á, Where
liberty dwells, there is my
country.

Ultimatum, ùl tè mà'tùm, The
last, or the only condition.

V

Vedettes, vè'dè't', Sentinels on
horse-back.

Venire, vèn'í'rè, To come.

Venire de novo, vèn'í'rè dè nó
vò, To come anew.

Venire facias, vèn'í'rè fá'shás,
A writ to summon a jury.

Verbatim et literatum, vèr bá'
tìm èt lít'è-rà'tùm, Word for
word, and letter for letter, a
faithful and exact copy.

Versus, vèr'sùs, Against.

Veto, vè'tò, I forbid it.

Via, ví'á, A way or passage.

Via trita, via tuta, ví'á trì'tá
ví'á tù'tá, The beaten path
is the safe one.

Vice versa, ví'sè vèr'sá, The
terms being exchanged. *Ex-
ample:* The statesman should
be well informed, vice versa,
none but well informed men
are qualified for statesmen.

Vide, ví'dè, see.

Videlicet, vè'dè'l'è sèt, To wit,
that is to say.

Vi et armis, ví'èt á'r'mís, By force
and arms, by main force.

Vita sine literis mors est, ví'
sínè lít'è-rís mòrs èst, Life
without learning, is death.
The uncultivated mind is un-
able to enjoy the real pleasure
of life.

Vivat respublica, ví'vát rès pù'b'
lè ká, May the republic long
continue.

Viva voce, ví'vâ vò'sè, By the
living voice, by oral testimony.

Voire dire, vwâr dèèr, It is an
objection to a witness on the
hypothesis that he has an in-
terest in the event of the suit
at issue.

Vox populi, vòks pòp'yù lì, The
voice of the people.

W

Warrantia, wâr rán'shè á, Is a
promise or covenant by deed.

X

Xerophthalmia, zè rôf'thà'l'mè á,
A dry inflammation of the
eye, without discharge.

Y

Yeoman, yò'mán, A farmer.

Z

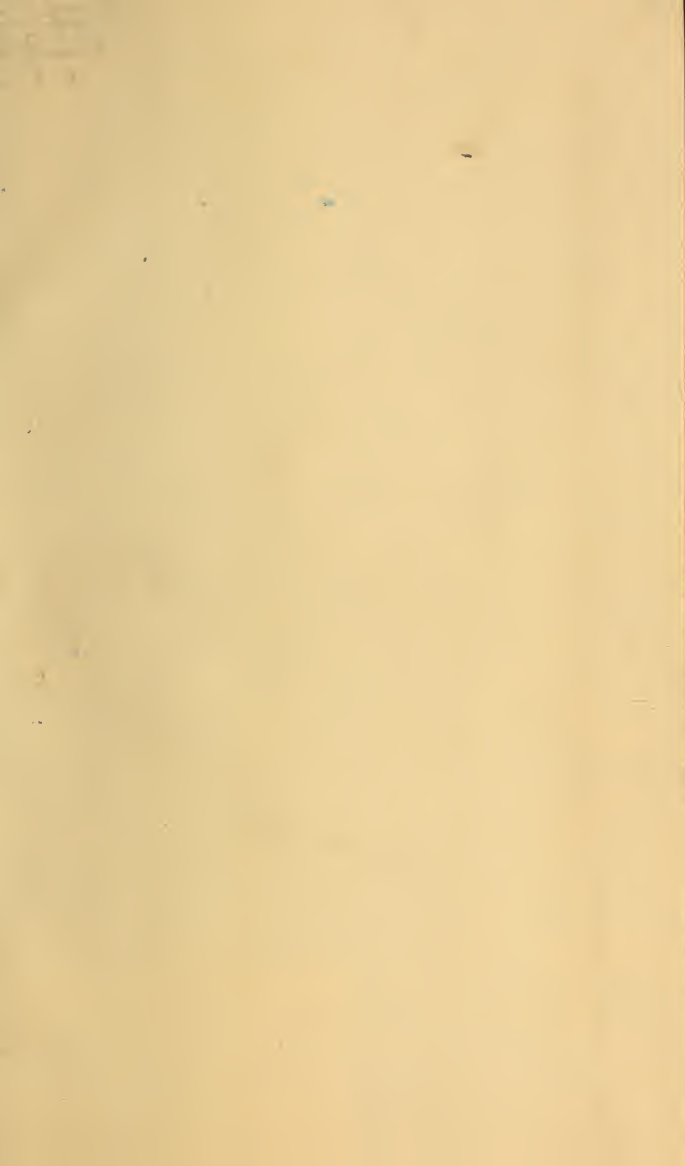
Zero, zè'rò, The commencement
of a scale marked O: thus
we say the zero is 32° below
the melting point of ice.

Zoonomia, zò ó nóm'è á, The
laws of organic life.

Zoology, zò ói'ò jè, That part
of natural history which treats
of animals.

Zootomy, zò ót'ò mè, The dis-
section of animals.

FINIS.



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